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LAWRENCE LIVERMORE NATIONAL LABORATORY SITE-WIDE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ---000---APRIL 27, 2004 AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS 10 11 12 LOCATION: Doubletree Club 13 720 Las Flores Road 14 15 Livermore, CA 16 17 18 19 Reported by: DENNIS M. SOUZA, CSR #3893 20 21 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 388 MARKET STREET, SUITE 400 22 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94111 23 (415) 391-5153 24 25 www.dailycopydepositions.com Page 1 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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Livermore, California
                                              April 27, 2004
                      AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS
            MR. BROWN: It is now time to receive your
    comments. This session will be transcribed by a
    Court Reporter. I will call on speakers in the order in
    which they signed up. Please come to that podium and
    introduce yourself providing an organizational
    affiliation, where appropriate. If you haven't signed up
    yet and wish to speak, please give your name to the folks
    at the sign up desk out front and they will bring that up
11
    to me.
            If you have a written copy of your statement,
    please provide that to Tom Grim after you have completed
    your remarks, that assists the court reporter in making
    sure he has an accurate record of your comments.
16
            Also, if you have additional materials that are
    not part of your testimony but are materials that you
    would like to be considered in the record, you can give
19
    those to Tom as well.
            To ensure that everyone has an opportunity to
    make comments on the draft site-wide EIS I would also ask
    everybody to keep your initial comments to five minutes
    or less. If you have a written statement, it would be
    helpful to other people if you can summarize it and then
    provide the complete comments to Tom. Those will be
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included in the record and will count as much as if
    they have been read.
3
             I will give people a warning at the four
    minute mark if you've run that long, to allow you to
     gracefully conclude your comments. I will also call
    the name of the next speaker so that you can be
    prepared to come forward and save time. Given the
    number of folks who have signed up and if we all go
     five minutes we are going to be here a good deal more
     than the next three hours, so I will urge people to be
10
    cogent. If anybody has any real scheduling problems,
12
    if they absolutely have to leave for any reason before
    their assigned moment or if you have some health
    problems that restrict you in terms of the time you can
     sit, again see the folks at the front desk and we will
15
16
    try and accommodate you.
17
              There have been suggestions that we try and
18
    move to a larger room that will be -- that will
     accommodate everybody with better air-conditioning and
19
     such. I think our plans now are to -- we have asked
     the hotel to try and arrange that. So at the point
     where we are contacted and we can expeditiously move to
23
     the next room, we will take a break and do that. So
     that is by way of introduction. Tom Grim will be
     serving as the hearing officer for the National Nuclear
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1 Security Agency. With that we will begin our public
    comment period. Do you have anything to add?
             MR. GRIM: A show of hands, anybody who is on
    the list to speak and has a health issue that needs to
    go for health reason, needs to go and give their
    comments first in line.
             MR BROWN: If there are any Alaska natives who
    find this heat oppressive, you can -- okay. Well, if
    in the course of people speaking if you begin to feel
    faint and all that stuff, tell the people out front and
    as long as everybody doesn't do it all at once we will
12
    try and accommodate you.
13
             The other thing, I am working off a sign up
    sheet. It appears some folks were so anxious to speak
    that their calligraphy deserted them and so I will do
    my best to interpret but please bear with me on this.
    I may often read your address or your affiliation in
18
    order to make sure --
19
             Also, since -- thanks for having your cell
    phone on and reminding me that if people would please
    turn their cell phones off; that is just a polite thing
    for folks that have very important comments.
             So we will begin. Our first signed up speaker
    is Mary with Tri-Valley Cares. If you are here. Hi.
    Welcome, thanks for coming.
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MS. PERNER: Thank you. Good afternoon. My name is Mary Perner and I have been a resident of Livermore for 16 years. Within the past year I have become active with an organization called Tri-Valley Cares, which means Citizens Against A Radioactive Environment. Thank you for providing me and others with the opportunity today to comment on the draft site-wide Environmental Impact Statement. There are many issues in the SWEIS that have concerned me; but, today I would 10 like to focus on the issues of tritium releases into 1/17.02 the environment of our community and the fact that with 12 the winds that prevail in our area, they may also 13 spread elsewhere. 14 Tritium is a radioactive form of hydrogen. It 15 is used for thermo nuclear weapons and fusion research. 17 It's a gas and it escapes very easily. Tritium in the environment binds with available water. This provides 18 ready, easy access to all living things and much of it 19 has been found in vegetation in this area over the 20 21 years. 22 Now, according to the Department of Energy's draft site-wide environmental impact statement for the 23 Lab there is to be in the proposed action a ten-fold 24 increase in day to day work with tritium at the Lab. Page 5

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, 3	material to our valley. We may drink the water. We	
4	may drink wine that is produced in our valley. We may	
5	eat the foods from our gardens or from local farmers	
6	markets and it will be ingested into our body for many	
7	years to come.	
8	I urge the DOE to assess the long-term effects $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$	
9	of tritium and the history of tritium the history of	1/17.02
10	tritium releases from Livermore Lab and its impact on	cont.
11	our City on our region. When the Lab was created here	
12	50-plus years ago we were a sparsely populated area.	
13	There was an uneasy alliance between the cowboys and	
14	the scientists for many years and now there has been a	
15	great deal of development in this area. We now live in	I
16	an urban region containing 7 million people.	
17	Livermore's population since I have been here has just	
18	greatly, greatly increased. The people who are living	
19	in the vicinity of the Lab are now right across the	2/23.01
20	street. They are not in a general neighborhood, they	
21	are right there side by side neighbors with the Lab, so	
22	the situation has been changing over time. I urge the	
23	site-wide Environmental Impact Statement to take that	
24	into consideration.	ı
25	Accidents with tritium are almost unavoidable	1/17.02 cont.
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because of its gas state. There has been two large accidental releases, one in 1960 and another in 1974. In one of those releases, the wind carried tritium over the Altamont Pass and it swept into the central valley. 1/17.02 Tests were done on vegetation in the path of these cont. releases and it was found to be significantly elevated in radiation. The winds in our area are changeable and they can sweep over a 50 mile radius, as I mentioned earlier. MR. BROWN: One minute remaining. 11 MS. PERNER: Thank you. Also, we are a 3/14.01, 25.01 12 seismic area so that would increase the risk of 13 releases. Okay. 14 Livermore is known for its wineries. There are over two dozen wineries in this area. They 15 comprise a significant part of our economic base. If 17 tritium releases increase, as the site-wide 18 environmental impact proposes, that they will increase 19 ten-fold, if this increase should occur, it is 1/17.02 definitely going to affect not only our health but our cont. 21 economic base. I would think that the wine growers in 22 this area would have some feelings about that also. 23 MR. BROWN: A ten second summary. MS. PERNER: Okay. I want to thank you for allowing me to make this statement. I urge you to Page 7 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. During the break, a set of car keys was found here, so if this looks familiar to anybody, I will gladly return them to you. Our next speaker is Stewart, I think Bunstock and Stewart will be followed by Barry Lubovoski. MR. BUNSTOCK: I am Stewart Bunstock. I live up by Sacramento so I am not as concerned, as perhaps as most of you with the proximity of my home and my children. Perhaps that tritium release that Mary talked about was a good thing since we have another million years before we have to worry about something like that; but I guess I am not sure how this process works. My question is more speaks to do we need the nuclear weapons and I don't know that this situation speaks to that. We have removed ourselves from the antiproliferation treaty and I think that is a bad
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speaks to that. We have removed ourselves from the
antiproliferation treaty and I think that is a bad
thing for the world, whether you live in Livermore, in
Europe or Arabia. I don't see why we need to have
them. Our President is now talking about small nuclear
weapons. Well, now, wait a minute, I thought we were
concerned about terrorists getting a hold of the larger
ones. My understanding is that things that are larger
are harder to carry around and conceal. So I am
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wondering why -- maybe, maybe this is defaulting to that we have to expand this because we need these weapons but I would say perhaps we don't need those and if we don't need the weapons then we don't need the expansion and I am not sure that this environment, this talk is dealing with that issue, so I don't know if these are pertinent questions -- but, I remember during the Reagan administration they talked about development of a neutron mortar or neutron weapon which would kill 4/02.01 someone as I recall, everyone within a quarter of a cont. 11 mile; within three-quarters of a mile diameter over a 12 period of time, very long agonized deaths and anybody outside of three miles it is pretty clear. Well, that 14 is just a little mortar type thing. It just seems to me that this development of Livermore to develop these 15 16 weapons, if we don't need the weapons we don't need to 17 develop the site and it becomes a moot point. And that 18 is all I have to say, I just don't think we need them. 19 I don't think the world needs them. 20 MR. BROWN: Barry, if you can pronounce your 21 last name correctly for the court reporter. 22 MR. LUBOVOSKI: I will give him my business 23 card. 24 MR. BROWN: Sasha Sovejec from Green Law University of Washington will follow thank you. Page 9

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MR. LUBOVOSKI: My name is Barry Lubovoski. I
    am secretary treasurer for the Building and
    Construction Trades Counsil of Alameda County AFLCIO.
    Our Counsil represents 28 local unions that work in the
    area in Alameda County and of that approximately 40,000
    workers that live and work in Alameda county.
              In 1997 the various trade unions began work
    under a project labor agreement on what is known as the
    conventional facilities and that is the buildings that
    house the NIF project, three buildings in all. At the
    peak of that construction approximately 400
    construction workers were working and that project went
    from 1997 to 2001. In 2001 the beam path and the real
    guts of the ignition facility which included the beam
    path and all of the other infrastructure that makes up
    the works of the fusion machine that's inside began
    construction. That also was covered under the project
    agreement. That peaked also, once again, at
    approximately 400 workers working on that project. In
    addition to that the Building Trades Council represents
21
    approximately 100 workers that work year round on
    maintenance of that facility and other facilities at
23
    the laboratory.
24
             The Building Trades Council in the past has
    looked very carefully at this process. It is a very
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difficult process. It certainly raises a lot of issues that are raised in the society, both political issues and very specific environmental concerns and mitigation. The council's position is the following: That the counsil supports the environmental impact identification process, to the extent that that process identifies important issues that must be mitigated and the mitigation measures to be taken and the Building Trades Council feels that upon completion of that 10 process and upon the proper identification of mitigations and the implementation of those mitigations that, in fact, at the end of that process, that the 13 laboratory should continue on. The laboratory has, 14 among a number of features one, and that is that it 5/04.01 15 employs a number of people. It is an economic engine within the Livermore area and brings about both very 17 vociferous support and very vociferous opposition because of the underlying political issues that must be 18 19 addressed, but; having considered all of that, the Building Trades Council, the unions see a lot of 21 workers who have jobs not only as a direct result of 22 the work directly at the Lab, but for each dollar spent at the Lab, there are jobs that are created that spin off of that. So at the end of the process we believe that it is appropriate for the Lab to stay there with Page 11

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5/04.01
    shipments of waste to Livermore.
                                                              cont.
             MR. BROWN: You have got one minute left.
             MS. SOVEJEC: Thank you. We also noted that
    in this document the Department of Energy bases a great
    deal of its analysis on permits that were actually
    maxed out in 2002 and, of course, if this environment
    impact statement results in a plan that is implemented
    we will have increases in a number of hazardous
    materials at the Livermore site which ostensibly will
    need new permits or will exceed the permits and we
    would like to see the analysis looking at the new
    permits that will have to be used. We would also like
    to see this analysis cover more than ten years because
     as we know radioactive waste lasts a heck of a lot
     longer than that so we encourage the Department of
    Energy to go back and do what would be a reasonably
     foreseeable -- an analysis of reasonable foreseeable
     impacts of waste that will last a very long, long time.
              Finally, I would like to touch a bit on
    transportation of radioactive waste. As the gentleman
    pointed out, waste can travel in a corridor that
21
     extends from Hanford, Washington, down to
     South Carolina. A lot of discussion surrounding Yucca
     Mountain which may or may not end up housing a lot of
    our high level waste from around the country indicate
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relevant here if we engage in a new generation of nuclear weapons production. Josh will be addressing our proliferation analysis, our analysis of the analysis and Jason will be addressing the conclusory and self validating method with the EIS used in its analysis throughout. I will be talking about the management of waste and -- siting of waste and also transportation. As I said we come from very near Hanford. Hanford is the most contaminated site in the western hemisphere. It is home to 54 million gallons 10 of high level nuclear waste which were stored in 177 11 tanks. Those tanks now contain 53 million gallons as a 12 million of them have leaked into the groundwater. We 13 are also home to low level waste and mixed waste and are up at the top of list for siting for low level and mixed waste from around the country. TRU waste which 16 is implicated in this document is also sent to Hanford. 17 And interestingly enough, is subject to a preliminary 18 injunction at this point which we don't know how long will extend which may affect the ability of other sites 20 to send TRU waste to Hanford. 21 In our review of the document we noted that 22 the Department of Energy has acknowledged that no 6/22.02 pathway to dispose of plutonium currently exists. We 24 also noted that the document tells us that 1,000 drums Page 13 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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nary injunction on importation of TRU there may be conditions which prevent waste from getting to the WIPP right away affect the siting and transportation of a	3
waste from getting to the WIPP right away	4
affect the citing and transportation of a	5
affect the siting and transportation of a $6/22.02$	6
of radioactive waste. What's going on right cont.	7
eat deal of shuffling of radioactive waste	8
course the Department of Energy hasn't	9
analyzed or told us about in their	10
al impact statement where the waste will be	11
it will ultimately end up. I noted with	12
est that while waste is going to be created	13
e and ostensibly sent away from Livermore,	14
ill be receiving waste from Lawrence	15
tional Laboratories. And a couple of years	16
wed some Department of Energy documents and	17
interesting that Lawrence Berkeley National	18
sent to Hanford for six years shipments 7/36.01	19
marked and which Hanford stored as low level	20
actually turned out to be mixed radioactive	21
call these in Washington, Washington State,	22
aste and I think that gives us an indication	23
h of analysis that's needed but is not in	24
onmental impact statement with regards to	25
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7/36.01 shipments of waste to Livermore. cont. MR. BROWN: You have got one minute left. MS. SOVEJEC: Thank you. We also noted that in this document the Department of Energy bases a great deal of its analysis on permits that were actually maxed out in 2002 and, of course, if this environment impact statement results in a plan that is implemented we will have increases in a number of hazardous 8/22.03 materials at the Livermore site which ostensibly will need new permits or will exceed the permits and we would like to see the analysis looking at the new 11 permits that will have to be used. We would also like 12 to see this analysis cover more than ten years because 13 as we know radioactive waste lasts a heck of a lot longer than that so we encourage the Department of 15 9/31.02 Energy to go back and do what would be a reasonably 16 foreseeable -- an analysis of reasonable foreseeable 17 18 impacts of waste that will last a very long, long time. 19 Finally, I would like to touch a bit on transportation of radioactive waste. As the gentleman 20 pointed out, waste can travel in a corridor that 21 extends from Hanford, Washington, down to 10/20.01 South Carolina. A lot of discussion surrounding Yucca 23 Mountain which may or may not end up housing a lot of our high level waste from around the country indicate Page 15 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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1	that waste will travel through maybe 44 of the 50 states. This is a heck of a lot of highways where	
3	people will be and a lot of communities that will be	
4	affected and we are very concerned about the inadequacy	10/20.0
5	of the exploration of what happens when we transfer	cont.
6	radioactive waste around the country.	
7	MR. BROWN: If you can make a concluding	
8	statement.	
9	MS. SOVEJEC: I would like to conclude by	
10	entering a few documents into the record.	
11	Unfortunately, we didn't have a projector but I have	
12	some documents which you are welcome to look at at the	
13	Tri-Valley Cares table and which later will end up in	
14	the Department of Energy hands and we also have a	
15	document on behalf of 20 students from the Green Law	
16	from Washington, thank you.	
17	MR. BROWN: Okay, Josh next. Josh will be	
18	followed by Jason Morgan.	
19	MR. PIPER: Hello. As Sasha introduced me my	
20	name is Josh Piper I am also from the University of	
21	Washington Law School. In continuing with some of the	
22	far reaching effects not considered in this document,	
23	the effects that reach Washington, that reach the rest	11/01.01
24	of the world, Green Law organization is concerned with	
25	the lack of any discussion of nuclear proliferation	
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1 issues and risks, and a violation of international treaties. When a proposed action conflicts with federal state or local laws NEPA requires an evaluation of the effects of such conflicts. International treaties, laws that have been ratified by the US are federal laws, the courts have consistently held this view. We feel it would benefit the public, the interested parties and policy makers in evaluating and determining the appropriate action alternative to have all the 10 information regarding the effects on applicable treaties. This is especially true given part of the stated purpose in the document of the continued 13 11/01.01 operation of the lab is that it is critical to 14 cont. preventing the spread of nuclear weapons world wide. 15 The EIS does say that treaty compliance will be considered at the ROD or record of decision stage but we feel this subverts many purposes of NEPA including 18 public review of whether these proposed projects 19 fulfill the purpose and stated purpose and need for an action. It would make sense that violation of 21 international treaties would be a valid concern for those who wish to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, the DOE in this document doesn't fairly address it. Moreover this omission is contradictory to Page 17

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goes to the very heart of the purpose and need of many of these projects such as the NIF, Atlas, which is now called ITP and the development of some of these smaller Nuclear weapons. The rationale of mutually assured destruction lacks the quote, logic, it once held. In today's world the big enemies of this nation know no borders, no locations, they don't fear death or have any political accountability, so we feel that our maintenance and advancement of Nuclear weapons does nothing to deter these enemies and only endangers our citizens more. I would like to touch on a couple other things real quick. Accident scenarios in this document, to us it seems inadequate to have the effects of a release	1	DOE's own precedent which have conducted	
absent in this document. Some of the treaties that could potentially be impacted: The treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, The Mission Treaty of Control Regime, Start I, Start II, the program of Action on Nuclear Disarmament. These are just to name a few. And this avoidance of nuclear proliferation involves not only the alternatives analysis, but it goes to the very heart of the purpose and need of many of these projects such as the NIF, Atlas, which is now called ITP and the development of some of these smaller Nuclear weapons. The rationale of mutually assured destruction lacks the quote, logic, it once held. In today's world the big enemies of this nation know no borders, no locations, they don't fear death or have any political accountability, so we feel that our maintenance and advancement of Nuclear weapons does nothing to deter these enemies and only endangers our citizens more. I would like to touch on a couple other things real quick. Accident scenarios in this document, to us it seems inadequate to have the effects of a release Page 18	2	non-proliferation analyses in at least four EIS's in	
could potentially be impacted: The treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, The Mission Treaty of Control Regime, Start I, Start II, the program of Action on Nuclear Disarmament. These are just to name a few. And this avoidance of nuclear proliferation involves not only the alternatives analysis, but it goes to the very heart of the purpose and need of many of these projects such as the NIF, Atlas, which is now called ITP and the development of some of these smaller Nuclear weapons. The rationale of mutually assured destruction lacks the quote, logic, it once held. In today's world the big enemies of this nation know no borders, no locations, they don't fear death or have any political accountability, so we feel that our maintenance and advancement of Nuclear weapons does nothing to deter these enemies and only endangers our citizens more. I would like to touch on a couple other things real quick. Accident scenarios in this document, to us it seems inadequate to have the effects of a release	3	the last eight years so we are wondering why it is	
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real quick. Accident scenarios in this document, to us it seems inadequate to have the effects of a release Page 18	22	these enemies and only endangers our citizens more.	
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from a major accident bounded by small aircraft -small aircraft impact from a local small airport. Given the proximity of the Lab to several large regional airports, the omission of the effects from a large commercial jet crashing is disconcerting. This 12/25.08 concern grows exponentially after realizing that the cont. probability of these accidents, accident scenarios are never calculated with the Lab as an intended target of an attack, they are only calculated as random 10 accidents. MR. BROWN: One minute remaining. 11 MR. PIPER: Given the recent publicity about 12 the poor security at the Lab, in today's article, to us 13/30.02 13 these analyses are undeniably inadequate to assess the risks associated with any proposed actions. 15 Finally, real quick, the EIS fails to meet its 16 goals of informed agency decision-making required by 17 NEPA because its inadequate assessment of a reasonable range to clearly defined alternatives. The document 19 14/31.01, claims that it considers a reasonable range from the 20 05.01, minimum sustainable which is the reduced action to the 01.01, maximum reasonable level which is the proposed action 31.04 but instead of considering any real alternatives it 23 just considers these extremes and the mandated CEQ no action alternative and we would submit the no action Page 19 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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9 view the DOE as doing nothing more than robotically 9 announcing that it is fulfilling the purpose of the 10 nuclear posture review just to justify decisions 11 already made by the DOE and to perpetuate the 12 sophisticated banditry that too often occurs in the 13 military industrial complex. Thank you. 14 MR. BROWN: Jason Morgan and Annie Griffin 15 will follow. 16 MR. MORGAN: Jason Morgan also with Green Law. 17 Purpose and need is what I am going to talk about. The 18 purpose and needs sections of the EIS justify the 19 continued validity of Lawrence Livermore National 20 Laboratory in terms of preventing the spread of nuclear 21 weapons world wide and ensuring the safety and 22 reliability and performance of a nuclear weapons 23 stockpile. It is certainly laudable goals. The DOE 24 further justifies its purpose and need by 1995 25 statement from the President. Quote: To meet the	1	alternative isn't really a no action anyway since there	
demonstrates a serious lack of effort on the part of the DOE to analyze its need for the proposed projects and moreover the effects of such actions and without supplemental draft EIS, we at Green Law cannot help but view the DOE as doing nothing more than robotically announcing that it is fulfilling the purpose of the nuclear posture review just to justify decisions already made by the DOE and to perpetuate the sophisticated banditry that too often occurs in the military industrial complex. Thank you. MR. BROWN: Jason Morgan and Annie Griffin will follow. MR. MORGAN: Jason Morgan also with Green Law. Purpose and need is what I am going to talk about. The purpose and needs sections of the EIS justify the continued validity of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in terms of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons world wide and ensuring the safety and reliability and performance of a nuclear weapons stockpile. It is certainly laudable goals. The DOE further justifies its purpose and need by 1995 statement from the President. Quote: To meet the	2	are a lot of projects that would continue on.	
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25 statement from the President. Quote: To meet the	23	stockpile. It is certainly laudable goals. The DOE	
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1 challenge of ensuring confidence in the safety and reliability of our stockpile I have concluded that the continuing viability of the nuclear weapons lab will be essential. End quote. Certainly, this is a strong mandate. But the purpose of an EIS should do more than state the necessity of a project in conclusory language supported by a decade old Presidential statement. How do these projects serve the purpose and need? How do they meet that need? How can building a bio weapons laboratory 10 for research help stop the spread of nuclear weapons. 11 How can it help maintain the nuclear stockpile? 12 Moreover, given the highly toxic nature of TRU 13 waste and other radioactive and toxic materials that 14 are produced -- that have been produced and will 15/02.01. continue to be produced at Lawrence Livermore, given 16 33.01, the fact that the maintenance of these products for 01.01, 17 22.02 their expected life span can stretch into thousands of 18 years. This creates a servitude on future generations. 19 Given this decision to produce waste that must 20 be maintained with dollars and lives for a period 21 longer than that of existing human history, a decision that leads to a form of inter-generational tyranny. Given the time frame that the EIS looks at is 24 a foreseeable ten year period, given that this EIS is Page 21 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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2 m 3 W 4 c 5 a 6 t 7 a 8 n 9 e 10 a	equiring higher administrative limits to house toxic aterials for which there is no known storage solution. We would expect that the purpose and need would be clear and convincing. We would expect that a no action alternative would really be no action. We would expect that the DOE would consider the long term environmental and human costs that are being delivered upon the mation with clear and precise language. We would expect that the DOE would consider earthquake safety at an operational safety level rather than the lower standard of life safety in light of this important	33.01 01.01 22.02 cont. 16/05.0 17/23.0
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9 e	expect that the DOE would consider earthquake safety at an operational safety level rather than the lower standard of life safety in light of this important	18/14.0
10 a	an operational safety level rather than the lower standard of life safety in light of this important	18/14.0
11 s	standard of life safety in light of this important	
12 1		I
5760 A	purpose and need. We would expect that the Department of Energy	
13	we would expect that the bepartment of Energy would take this opportunity to get the people of the	
	community and this nation behind the laudable goals by	19/31.0
	providing a genuine assessment of the long-term	
	cumulative and synergistic effects of these projects.	
	What we see is an attempt to validate existing	
	Department of Energy decisions by complying with some	
	of the procedures but none of the heart of the National	
	Environmental Policy Act. We see this as a decision to	
	validate existing Department of Energy to validate	20/04.0
	the decision to use new materials at the NIF. To	
	validate the existing decision to construct new	
	facilities, not to help make us understand how to make	
25	facilities, not to help make us understand now to make	Page 22
		Page 22
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an informed decision. MR. BROWN: One minute remaining. MR. MORGAN: Rather than being the lap dog of the executive branch and trailing after a 9-year-old statement by the President, the DOE should take this 15/02.01, opportunity and use this document to inform the 33.01, executive, the community and the public at large of the 01.01, ramifications of these projects so that we can all 22.02 9 understand the costs and the harms of following through cont. 10 with this project. So that we can decide if this 11 project will satisfy its purpose and need. So that we can decide if this project is worth the long-term costs 13 to human life in our environment. Thank you. 14 MR. BROWN: Annie Griffin is next and I believe it is Hebard Olsen that signed up and they said maybe, so you have five minutes to decide whether you 16 17 need to star on TV. 18 MS. GRIFFIN: My name is Annie Griffin and I 19 have a public access- -- Annie Griffin and I have a 20 public access television program in Monterey 21 California. 22 Specifically, to show what's going on between 23 our government and ourselves and, indeed, I believe there is a great separation and I really am beginning to believe that the government is not friendly to the Page 23 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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people.
             I also ask the government, the people that are
    in the government and paid by the government, when you
    look your children in the eyes, I want you to really
    consider joining a human family and not a military
    complex that has gone blindly mad.
             I talked to my godmother in England recently
    and she said, she's an American, and she said, she said
    Annie, she said, we are hated. Everybody hates
    Americans.
11
              I was so shocked by that statement. And I
     really fear that there is going to be a secret buildup
    of all the nations, the European union, Asia, that they
    are all secretly behind our backs because they no
15
     longer can trust our government anymore than we the
     people can trust our government and that is really sad
     to say because of this nuclear buildup. It is really
     time to go back to this administration and send a
19
     message that the only thing this Lab is good for is to
     learn of ways of solving our nuclear problems. Taking
     that waste and storing it safely and reducing, every
     way possible that we can. And that's why I say I join
23
     Tri-Valley Cares in the conclusions and recommendations
                                                              21/08.01
     they have that the curatorship option is the only one
     of the five options that we rate as superior or good of
                                                               Page 24
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1 all the five criteria and that is maintaining weapons
                                                          21/08.01
    safety and security, maintaining weapons reliability
                                                            cont.
    and performance, supporting arms control and
    non-proliferation, controlling costs and minimizing
    adverse environmental impacts. Dr. John Golfman was
    asked by the Atomic Energy Commission to have safety
    guidelines because he was so respected because of
    his -- because he shares patents on the fees and
    ability of uranium 233 and on early processes for
    separating plutonium from fission products. So the
    Atomic Energy Commission asked him go and find out what
11
    a safe level is. And when he came back he said there
    is no safe level. Then he was blackguarded by the
    government. What is happening is that you are getting
    cancer, I have gotten cancer. My father died of
15
    cancer. No Atomic Energy Commission no DOE official
16
    came to him and said by the way were you exposed in
17
     Nevada? Did you go to any these places? No, because
     it is the whole world. We are all breathing the same
19
     air. We are all one people and we have to join
20
     ourselves all as one and otherwise we are going to kill
     ourselves and that is going to be our reward.
22
              So I ask you please stop lying about the
23
     statistics. Dr. John Golfman said by the year 2000,
24
     one in four people would have cancer and that is the
                                                              Page 25
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accurate statistic now and we will never be able to
    know who got the little piece of plutonium from some
    released, you know, plant into their lungs and so I say
    to you: Do it for your children. I don't have any
    children. I knew better and I say to all of you that
    have your children, you have an obligation to them
    before you do to George W. Bush, you need to join the
    world community in stopping and in being a leader in
    saying no, we are no longer going to invent these
    triggers that are going to do this and this to you
    because it is a mass annihilation for us all. Thank
12
     you.
             MR. BROWN: Hebard Olsen?
             MR. OLSEN: Tonight.
14
              MR. BROWN: Fine. Marylia Kelley is next and
15
     Loulena Miles will follow.
16
              MS. KELLEY: I am Marylia Kelley I am
17
     executive director of Tri-Valley Cares here in
18
     Livermore. I live on East Avenue barely a quarter mile
     from the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.
     Tri-Valley Cares will be submitting long detailed
     technical comments as we are reading at 3,000 pages of
22
     the document. Today I am going to offer us an overview
      and our group's position on some of the key elements.
               The plan in the site-wide Environmental Impact
25
                                                               Page 26
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Statement will more than double the storage limit for plutonium here from 1540 pounds to 3300 pounds. It 22/33.01, will increase the tritium storage limit from 30 grams 34.01 to 35 grams. Tri-Valley Cares calls on the Department of Energy to deinventory the plutonium and tritium levels at Lawrence Livermore not increase them. This plan proposes to revive a project that was cancelled more than ten years ago and I was part of making sure it was cancelled ten years ago because it was dangerous and unnecessary. That project is called 10 plutonium atomic vapor laser isotope separation. What they've done is changed the name in this document where 12 they propose to revive it and call it the integrated 13 technology project. It sounds like something you could 14 23/27.01, buy at Good Guys. It is not. 31.04, This is a scheme to heat and vaporize 16 01.01 plutonium and then shoot multiple laser beams through 17 the vapor to separate out various isotopes for nuclear 18 weapons experiments. Also the SWEIS, the site-wide EIS 19 states that the plutonium AVLIS at Livermore will use a 20 feed stock of powdered oxides that will first need to 21 undergo a high temperature processing in a furnace 22 before it is even put in the thing that vaporizes it that the laser beams go through to separate the 24 isotopes. This is an enormous health and environmental Page 27 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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22	risk as well as non-proliferation risk and Tri-Valley	
2	CARES call the DOE to cancel the project and as an	23/27.01, 31.04, 01.01
3	interim measure the DOE must, under the law include an	
4	analysis of its proliferation risks in the site-wide	
5	EIS and must recirculate that document to us in the	cont.
6	public so we can ascertain the adequacy of that	cont.
7	analysis.	
8	Also this document proposes new experiments in	
9	the National Ignition Facility Megalaser, adding	
10	plutonium highly enriched uranium and lithium hydride	
11	to experiments in the NIF. Using these materials in	
12	the NIF increases its usefulness for nuclear weapons	24/26 0
13	development period. That is a flat true statement. It	24/26.03
14	will make the NIF more hazardous to workers in the	
15	environment. In the 1995 non-proliferation review of	
16	the NIF the DOE said it would not use plutonium fissile	
17	material, other fissile material in the NIF. Now in	
18	2004 they say they will or they plan to. The DOE has	
19	mooted its 1995 non-proliferation analysis. They must	
20	redo it. They must include it in the site-wide EIS.	
21	Again they must recirculate the EIS so that we can	25/01.0 31.04
22	determine the adequacy of that non-proliferational	31.04
23	analysis. That is an interim measure and in the final	
24	analysis I have to say Tri-Valley Cares calls on DOE to	26/26.0
25	simply stop that project.	1 20/20.
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The site-wide Environmental Impact Statement plans to allow the manufacture and packing of tritium targets for the National Ignition Facility here at Livermore. This is the tritium filled targets are the radioactive fuel pellets that NIF's 192 laser beams are supposed to shoot and attempt to create a thermal nuclear explosion. Producing the targets will increase the amount of tritium that is used in any given time in any one process called the At Risk Limit, as you saw in Tom's view graphs, tenfold from just over 3 grams to 30 10 grams. 11 27/26.04 The history of Livermore Lab, this is my 12 neighborhood, is that every time tritium is used it 13 gets into the environment. The rain in my neighborhood has been found to have higher levels of tritium than 15 can be attributed to anything but Livermore Lab. We 16 call on the Department of Energy to halt this and I 17 would note that I was told personally by Lab management in 1995, Marylia, we would never fill the tritium 19 targets -- you were there -- we would never fill the 20 tritium targets here. This is too populated an area. We will do it in some unpopulated area. Tri-Valley 22 Cares said don't do it anywhere but sure enough it is 23 going to be here. We say no. 24 Livermore Lab is proposed to be the place 25 Page 29

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where they are going to do the technology development
    for new plutonium bomb cores. Livermore is going to
    make plutonium prototype, plutonium pits for nuclear
    weapons. The technologies developed here are supposed
    to be used in something called a modern pit facility
    which is a new Rocky Flats, folks, which they plan to
    build and which will, according to their own documents,
    manufacture up the 450 plutonium bomb cores a year with
                                                               28/37.01
     the ability to have double shifts and manufacturing
     900. What does that mean? That is essentially the
10
     entire nuclear arsenal of China and France every year.
     That is what that means, including what they call new
     design pits, Livermore slated to develop that
     technology. We say no. The Department of Energy must
14
     terminate that program period here at Livermore.
15
              MR. BROWN: Got a minute left.
16
              MS. KELLEY: I will hit two more then.
17
     Enhanced readiness to resume full scale nuclear tests
     right in the site-wide Environmental Impact Statement.
     It says Livermore Lab's developing diagnostics to
     enhance the nation's readiness to conduct full scale
                                                              29/39.01
     underground nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site. We
     say this is a dangerous step back to the days of
     unrestrained nuclear testing and we oppose enhancing US
     readiness to conduct full scale tests. The DOE must
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29/39.01 not develop these technologies here at Livermore. And cont. finally, as part of something curiously called the No Action Alternative, which is, has a lot of action, let me tell you folks, they plan to fix bugs in bombs. They plan to co-locate an advanced bio warfare agent research facility with nuclear weapons activities in a classified area at Livermore Lab. They propose genetic modification of bio warfare agents and aerosolization, 30/01.02, which is spraying them, and this includes live anthrax, 31.04 plague and other deadly pathogens. This can weaken the 10 biological weapons treaty again. There is no analysis 11 in this document of its impact on treaties. That 12 analysis must be done in the document and the document must be recirculated so we the public can say whether 14 or not they did a good job of that analysis and 15 finally, we call on them to cancel those plans. The 16 alternatives analysis within the site-wide 17 Environmental Impact Statement has to include real 18 alternatives. It has to include the possibility of 19 31/07.01 focussing on civilian science initiatives at Livermore. Things that are good for us, environmental friendly and needed in this community and in this world. That needs 22 to be analyzed. Thank you very much. 23 MR. BROWN: Loulena Miles and Tara Dorabji. 24 MS. MILES: Hello, thank you all for coming 25 Page 31 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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here today. My name's Loulena Miles. I am the staff
    attorney at Tri-Valley Cares. I just wanted to talk
    today a little bit about, for example, the plutonium,
    raising of the plutonium level and what that really
    means. They want to more than double the amount of
    plutonium at the Lab from 1570 pounds to 3300 pounds so
    that is the administrative limit. Plutonium is used
    primarily for nuclear weapons development. It is a
    substance that is radioactive for 200 -- well weapons
    grade plutonium is radioactive for 240,000 years.
    There are serious health risks associated with this, as
11
     small as one microscopic particle of plutonium if
     lodged in the lungs is likely to a cause cancer.
     Plutonium is very difficult to safely store. For one
     thing it is pyrophoric so it can spontaneously ignite
     or combust when it touches oxygen in air when it is in
     certain forms and shapes and it must be stored in very
17
     small quantities because when you have more than a few
                                                              32/33.01
     pounds in close proximity, it can cause a nuclear chain
19
     reaction or criticality event which can release heat
     and radiation and cause a nuclear disaster. The Lab
     has known about this and has been cited in the past for
     criticality violations by having too much nuclear
     material in proximity. In 1997 there were near a dozen
     violations cited at the Lab for this problem.
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Also I just want to say that the Lab is a small facility. It is 1.3 square miles, Livermore Lab. 8,000 workers and they want to have over 3,000 pounds of plutonium. The security workers at the Lab have told us that they cannot -- they could not fight 33/30.01, against a terrorist attack. They would not be able to 30.02 defend the Lab and they don't have the proper training or equipment to do so even if it was possible. This is a huge red flag. We must not raise the amount of plutonium at the Lab and I want to echo 10 34/08.02 the General Accounting Office in their request that 11 Livermore Lab actually get rid of the plutonium on site 12 next to a highly populated area. 13 Additionally, Livermore Lab sits within 200 14 feet of Las Positas fault and within one kilometer of 15 the Greenville fault. It is a very seismically active 16 area here. There are 108 buildings identified in the 17 document that have possible seismic difficulties and 18 35/14.01 the document does not provide a thorough list of what these buildings are so it is impossible to evaluate whether these are critical buildings that need to be 21 retrofitted before they can go forward with any plans 22 for increased plutonium, plutonium vaporization, tritium target fabrication, et cetera. 24 One of the main reasons for increasing the 36/27.01 25 Page 33 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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25	order to create weapons grade plutonium so if you	9
24	something you don't have to have a huge power plant in	
23	you could do in a university lab or in a barn. It is	
22	with it in a very undetectable way and it is something	
21	you can take plutonium and get weapons grade plutonium	
20	all the bugs out of this because what it means is that	
19	US, the US should not be throwing money into working	
18	said that this technology should not be developed the	
17	and scientists and even the National Academy of Science	
16	stopped in 1990 and there was an out pouring of NGOs	
15	weapons in the world. It is a technology that was	
14	environment but in terms of proliferation of nuclear	cont
13	dangerous in terms of potential releases to the	36/27.
12	I want to point out that not only is AVLIS	2 < /2 =
11	working with.	
10	plutonium oxide and that is very dangerous to be	
9	process of powdered plutonium oxide, mostly powdered	
8	be using 220 pounds per year as feed material for this	
7	isotopes of plutonium separated out. They are going to	
6	is, because it is classified, but to get unnamed	
5	get, well, they won't tell you exactly what the mission	
4	chemically purify and vaporize plutonium in order to	
3	process we found to be a shocking proposal to	
1	level of plutonium is the AVLIS process, they call it the integrated project in the site-wide EIS. The AVLIS	

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wanted to create a few bombs, then this is the
    technology you would want to have.
             The scientists came out against it and said
    this technology forms a bridge between civilian nuclear
    fuel cycles and weapons production, secret weapons
    programs and that could occur in other countries or
                                                               36/27.01
    with terrorist groups and so that is something we
                                                                cont.
     should not be developing at Livermore Lab. They are
     really trying to sneak this out under the radar of the
     general public and we need to raise this as an issue,
10
     the document needs to -- we need to not allow this to
11
     occur at Livermore Lab.
              MR. BROWN: One minute left.
13
              MS. MILES: I wanted to close by talking a
14
     little bit about the National Environmental Policy Act.
     It is the law that has required this hearing to occur.
16
     It is intended to enhance public participation in
17
     government planning.
18
              Prior to NEPA government decisions were
19
     primarily driven by technical feasibility and funding
20
      rather than environmental considerations or health
21
      considerations. Congress wanted a law that could
22
      enhance public participation and avoid environmental
23
      hazards before they started. NEPA holds the inherent
      promise that people who will bear the burden of
                                                               Page 35
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environmental social and economic impacts of projects
    should have a voice in the decision-making so today is
    our opportunity to use our voice and be heard.
             I urge the DOE to listen carefully, listen to
    the myriad of voices who will breathe the air, eat the
    food, drink the wine, play in the soil and the people
    in the communities who will be affected by these
    projects everywhere and I urge you to think long and
    hard about the Pandora's box you are about to open.
                                                              37/04.01
    Think about the disasters that could ensue from an
    earthquake during plutonium vaporization or during
    genetic modification and spraying of bio agents during
    the tritium target fabrication. Think about what would
    happen if a terrorist attack did occur and I hope that
    you listen and really seriously consider the comments
16
    that are made today. Thank you.
17
             MR. BROWN: Why don't you finish up and then
    Tara, you are up next. And after that I have an
    announcement about the hotel being ready. Go ahead.
19
             MS. DORABJI: I want to thank everyone for
    coming out today, first off this is an incredible
    showing and I think it shows how preposterous the very
    plans they are putting forth are. I mean look at this,
23
    this is 1:00 o'clock, we came together in Livermore, so
    I just want to thank everyone first off and thank you
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all for this opportunity and I really hope that you are listening not just recording but really hearing the impact and that what people are saying will be ultimately reflected in the Record of Decision, so we look forward to seeing that. We look forward to some sizable changes and we really hope that you will recirculate this document for public comment once some 38/31.04 of those severe deficiencies we bring up are addressed so I want to thank you outright for taking this time and looking into that. The first thing I really want to bring up is 11 just the accident analysis. Its poor. Its deficient. 12 I am interested in some of -- I mean just some of the 13 major things that were left out. For example, they didn't look at emissions. Like if there was an 15 accident inside of a building and the workers had to 16 39/31.07, leave through an emergency exit, that would be an 17 25.07 opening and there would be emissions through that. They neglected to actually look at that. So I think 19 that there are some real critical issues with the 20 accident analyses. They need to be redone and also the 21 levels of radiation, the dose levels absolutely need to be looked at. This is a fundamental issue. We heard 23 Dr. John Golfman's name mentioned earlier. I would 24 encourage you to look a some of his research and Page 37 DATEY COPY DEPOSITIONS

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1	incorporate it into the types of what your dose	
2	estimates are and I would also encourage you to look at	
3	the international consensus that says that any amount	
4	of radiation no matter how small, no matter how small	
5	can cause a negative biological reaction and this needs	
6	to be incorporated in and beyond that, I want to you	
7	take it to the next level and start looking at	
8	something called the precautionary principal and the	
9	Department of Energy can be a leader in this. Yes. I	40/23.03
10	really want you to see putting the community first.	31.10
11	You know, it is not that we have to wait 20 years to	
12	proof that cancer came from that plutonium coupled with	
13	that tritium accident and I drank the wine. No. The	
14	community comes first, the people come first and we	
15	want to see that incorporated into the analyses you	
16	do a precautionary, you know, looking at the	
17	community first.	
18	In addition, I think that as many of the	
19	colleagues earlier brought up, the absolute purpose and	
20	need, you bring up, you know, to really stop world wide	
21	proliferation and that is a wonderful goal and it is,	41/01 01
22	you know, it is working with international law, Article	41/01.01
23	6 of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, yes, that is	
24	wonderful; yet after that you proceed to bring up	
25	numerous proposals which is actually working against	l
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that, plutonium AVLIS, working towards, you know, enhanced pit production, giving us the capacity to produce an entirely new arsenal of these new modified -- you can call them modified I can call them new but we know that they are different. We know that stockpile stewardship is upgrading the arsenal. We know it is working against the nonproliferation treaty so you have a document which conflicts itself 41/01.01 inherently and I am calling on you to look at stockpile cont. Stewardship, non-proliferation, there is a contradiction and you have to make a choice and I want 11 you to go with international law. I want you to say no to the Nuclear Posture Review. Yes to international law. This is your time, this is your power and you have that -- and you have that responsibility to listen 15 to international law. 16 Further, I just want to go a little bit into 17 each of the individual, you know, you are talking about 18 doubling plutonium on site. 19 Now, did you mention that there is elevated 20 levels of plutonium that have been found in a 21 42/33.01 children's playground adjacent to an elementary school? 22 Was it mentioned that plutonium has been released for 23 decades to the sewage system. Was it mentioned I have gardened in a garden that has suspect sludge that could Page 39 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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1	he lead with eluterium	42/33.01
2	be laced with plutonium.	cont.
3	MR. BROWN: One minute left.	
	MS. DORABJI: So, and you know, I think it's	
4	really these things need to be addressed. It is not	
5	okay to not look at things like there was actually a	
6	study done by the that found elevated levels of	
7	malignant melanoma in children born in Livermore, 600	
8	times, and in the draft SWEIS, you say no, we are not	
9	going to look at that. We don't want to. We don't	
10	want to analyze that. That is not okay. You need to	
11	look at why children born here are developing six time	43/23.0
12	the melanoma than other children in Alameda county.	I
13	You have to look at this and you have to look at	
14	alternatives. It is not okay to say civilian science	
15	conversion, that is not viable. There are people here	
16	that think it is viable. There is an international la	W
17	mandating you to do that precise thing. So it is time	44/01.0
18	for you to bring your mission into compliance with	
19	international law. You must bring this alternative up	
20	You must provide us this alternatives analysis and I α	m
21	calling on all of you and your colleagues working at	
22	Livermore Lab to make this happen, I have faith that	
23	you can convert this, that you can you know, really	
24	we are counting on you to look for, what are we going	
25	to do with this plutonium that is radioactive for	
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240,000 years. That is a job and you have scientists
    and we need you to get them behind that and stop this
    development of nuclear weapons, give us viable
    alternatives and ones that will be viable for the next
     generations. I will conclude with that and ask you
     that you can let one more person speak before we go to
    break because he has to go back to Berkeley and he came
     along way. He is our only -- okay.
9
              MR. BROWN: She is very persuasive. Here is
     our Berkeley representative. Can you give us your
10
11
    name?
12
              MR. OSCAR: Hi. My name is Oscar and I just
13
     want to say that if people are getting hurt by these
     nuclear weapons, I just say stop it and please leave
14
     these people alone because I care about these people
15
     and because the world is important to us and we need it
                                                              45/04.01
17
     to survive so all of us can live in the world and if we
18
     are gonna -- if we have vegetables and they are gonna
     be like this, then why, why do we have to go and buy
19
20
     stuff at the store that is sprayed with toxic spray?
21
     Why do we have to do that? It is just not right. So
     stop spraying toxic spray. That is all. Thank you.
22
              MR. BROWN: All right. I have you on the
23
     list. Okay. The hotel has informed us that they have
     got the other room set up. We need a few minutes to
                                                              Page 41
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move the Court Reporter and these podiums over there.
     So if you want to take a break now, it is probably
     easier to stay in this room until we get these things
     moved and then we will reconvene over there. It is
     larger, more comfortable and thanks for your patience.
              (Short recess)
              MR. BROWN: Thanks for your patience. If you
     will take your seats, we will get started. Thanks
     again, if the folks will take their seats. I know
     folks have questions about when their time will occur.
     There is a second sign up sheet out front and you can
     take a look at what number you are at and get an idea.
     Not everyone who signed in chose to speak. So when you
     look at that list, take a look over on the right-hand
     column in terms of those who said they want to speak as
16
     opposed to those who simply signed in and you can count
17
     the yes's and multiply it by, I am guessing maybe four
     minutes rather than five because some people are a
     little shorter and again, if people can be as succinct
19
     as possible, that is a real consideration to your
21
     neighbors who signed in.
22
              This is a larger crowd than was anticipated,
23
     so we are going to be -- that, of course, is the
     purpose of public meetings, is to get as much of the
     public as possible, so congratulations to you all but
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it does mean that we are running a little later than
     usual. So with that said, let me start.
              Our next speaker is Lorraine with Grandmothers
     For Peace. Lorraine, are you here?
 4
              SPEAKER: Lorraine?
              MR. BROWN: This looks like Lorraine, and the
     last name is maybe Kinshock or something like that.
              SPEAKER: Kaughshock possibly.
 9
              MR. BROWN: It might by Kaughshock.
10
              SPEAKER: They left.
11
              MR. BROWN: Maybe they can come back this
     evening. James Thornton said maybe he will speak. Is
12
     he going to speak?
13
              MR. Thornton: Yeah, I would like to say a
14
     little bit.
15
16
              MR. BROWN: Come up and James will be followed
17
     by Jim Ott.
 18
              MR. THORNTON: I'm commonly known as Nate
      Thornton. I've lived 89 years, going on 90, next
 19
      January I will be 90. I fought in Spain against France
 21
      against fascism with my father too and I came back here
 22
      and I went in the shipyards and I worked there against
      fascism and now I see that fascism is creeping into
      this goddamned country and it burns me up, it burns me
 24
      up. War -- we don't need war. We don't need war in
                                                              Page 43
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this world. We need peace. We need peace. And let's
    fight for peace. And this thing here that we are
    talking about, this trillium and tritium and neutron
    bombs and all that sort of thing. That's not for
    peace. That's for war. That's the only thing they can
    use it for. And why do they need it? Bush is planning
    to carry on a war from now on. He is not gonna stop
    when he wins in Iraq. He's already planning to go into
    Iran and this is going to continue too as long as Bush
    is in. So we've got to get Bush out, though we got to
    be careful how we get him out. I mean, we don't want
    to get somebody in there that is gonna be just as bad
    as him, do we? So we have got to be careful, be
    judicious about how you cast your vote. I'm not gonna
    tell you how, because I know how I'm gonna do, but -- I
    mean, I think I know how I'm gonna do but when the
    election comes I may vote some other way, I am not
17
    sure, so I am not gonna tell anybody else how to vote
18
                                                              46/04.01
    right now; but, we have got to end this, this
    development of nuclear arms. We have gone around. We
    have gone into Iraq hoping to destroy weapons of mass
    destruction and here we have them right in our
    backyard. This is the place to start destroying the
     weapons of mass destruction. And if we destroy them
    here, we will begin to make friends around the world.
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We won't need the weapons. The people will come to us as friends and they will respect us, we don't need to fight 'em. We don't need to kill 'em to make them respect us, but that's what Bush wants us to do. That is what our Army is doing in Iraq and they propose they 46/04.01 are going into Iran and do it there and where the hell cont. next are they going to go after that; but, Bush has proclaimed permanent war in this world. He's gonna go on from this one to the next one and I think this thing here is connected up with this war and I'm against it. 10 MR. BROWN: Thank you. 11 MR. BROWN: Jim Ott is next to be followed by 12 Bernice Kring. 13 MR. OTT: Hi, my name is Jim Ott. I have 14 lived here in the Tri Valley area and the Livermore valley for 19 years, I have two young girls, the 16 President of a financial institution here in the area 17 and a Board member of the Las Positas College 18 Foundation, I teach English also the chairman of the 19 Livermore Chamber of Commerce and I am here today representing the members of the Chamber of Commerce and 21 we couldn't bring all 730 of us here but imagine them 22 down in the back. I appreciate you not breaking out into applause when I make comments. I know you have 24 done that, because I want to get through my talk. You Page 45

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may not agree with everything that I have to say, but I
    appreciate the opportunity to come up and speak and I
    do want to comment on the sincerity of what I have
    heard here and frankly I am really surprised to hear so
    much enthusiasm and sincerity and interesting
    statistics and facts and figures that everyone is
    presenting today and I am hopeful that the Department
    of Energy does listen to everyone who is speaking.
    Together we can make a difference and that's important,
10
     so thank you.
              From my perspective I want to talk a little
     bit about the economic impact of the Lab and the fact
12
     that nuclear weapons are a reality. We can't uninvent
     them and I understand the perspective that we need to
     reduce them and it is certainly the hope of everyone in
     the world that we eventually are able to eliminate
     nuclear weapons. Having said that, we need to maintain
17
                                                               47/15.01,
     the stockpile and I think this is probably where we
                                                                04.01
     have our difference of opinion.
19
              The Lab is the largest employer in the City of
20
     Livermore, if I can just shrink it down and talk about
     my neighborhood, the neighborhood of the people that
     work here. The businesses, the individuals that raise
     their children in this community and really I speak, I
     think, on behalf of the Tri Valley, Pleasanton, Dublin
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and San Ramon, those people that actually live here work here and generate their income. Of the 8500 employees at the Lab approximately 3800 live in Livermore. This generates 350 million dollars in payroll, just in payroll to people here in the community and that's spent on -- for local business, people that -- when I say local business, I don't want you to think of, when I say a local business I want you to think of a man and a woman earning income to put their kids through college. 350 million in payroll comes in that goes into our schools, goes into our arts 11 47/15.01, community that helps improve the quality of life here 12 04.01 in Livermore. Along with the payroll that does not 13 cont. include of the 150 million or so that is spent on outside services, goods and services here in the area 15 and the almost 600 million dollars the Lab spends out 16 in the economy in general. 17 18 Livermore's original purpose was national security, certainly continues to be national security 19 and that remains to be its primary focus but it has 20 developed expertise in other sciences and research and 21 I know you know this, biology, chemistry, lasers, high 22 23 speed computers, studies of the environment in improving human health. There is a lot of good that 24 comes out this lab. The science and research that has Page 47

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25	life experiences for people that are allowed to go to	Page 48
24	education, economic vitality and greater quality of	
23	residents and students. This contributes to higher	
22	number opportunities to enhance education for local	
21	Lab have a collaboration over the years of providing a	
20	partner with Las Positas College. The college and the	
19	The Lab is also an important and valuable	
18	and to our area.	
17	came here in '97 and is here contributing to technology	
16	is metal pining came here, Metal Improvement Company	
15	money. It could be used in the auto industry. There	
14	The saves us obviously natural resources and saves us	cont
13	that airplanes don't have to be replaced as quickly.	04.0
12	stronger and it will last longer for our airplanes so	47/15.
11	This is a laser device that actually makes metal	
10	the end of it, you hammer on metal to make it stronger.	
9	think about the pining hammer with the little ball on	
8	a facility here. Metal pining is the process, if you	
7	Improvement Company out of New Jersey which has located $\dot{\ }$	
6	the Lab. An example, there is a company called Metal	
5	Technology transfer is an important part of	
4	of the key areas.	
3	this in a written comment as well, but to touch on some	
2	programs that support small business. I will provide	

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college and the Lab supports that in many ways. MR. BROWN: One minute. MR. OTT: Thank you. On behalf of the Livermore Chamber we are in support of the Lab and the proposed actions. It is our hope that the Lab will not just continue to remain in Livermore but to expand its contributions to evolve and grow. We would love to see the reduction of the nuclear weapons. The Lab is a tremendous asset, it benefits our local quality of 48/04.01 life, our regional economies and our state economy. 10 Both in its efforts to create and transfer valuable science and technology to benefit humanity and its 12 mission to help ensure the security of the United 13 States we are proud that the Lab calls Livermore its 14 home. Thank you. 15 MR. BROWN: Thanks very much. Okay. I 16 actually see that Bernice had signed in but said not 17 speaking today, so let me go on to Phyllis Olin-Western 18 and following her will be Fran Rachel. 19 MS. OLIN: Good afternoon. Thank you 20 everybody for your patience at this lengthy hearing. 21 My name is Phyllis Olin and I am President of the Board 22 of Western States Legal Foundation which is an organization that was founded in 1982 and analyzes and 24 disseminates information about nuclear weapons policy Page 49 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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at all three labs, that's Livermore, Sandia and Los
Alamos.
         There is not too much I agree with last
speaker about; but, I do agree we need jobs and I think
                                                          49/07.01
conversion is what we need to do -- being addicted,
being addicted to nuclear weapons is not an excuse for
a jobs program.
         What I really wanted to talk to you about,
though, was international treaties because that's my
main area of concern. Later this week I am going to be
at the United Nations in New York as part of the
Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and this is a
preparation -- preparatory committee that takes place
every -- right before the five-year reviews, which
there is one slated to take place in 2005. The NPT is
                                                          50/01.01
an international treaty and we are members of this
group. Somebody before said that we had pulled out.
That's not true. Since we are members, this is part of
US law as mandated under the US Constitution. One of
the NPT's main principals is that it be a step toward
the achievement of general and complete disarmament and
more particularly nuclear disarmament. Article six
requires each of its state parties to pursue
 negotiations in good faith on effective measures
 relating to the cessation of the nuclear arms race at
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an early date and to nuclear disarmament. That is international law. Rather than comply with our legal responsibilities the National Nuclear Security Agency's processed activities at the Lab according to this EIS break both the spirit and the letter of the law. I lost my place. How can we expect other countries to refrain from developing nuclear weapons when our actions show that we disregard this law and yesterday the NPT conference began and there is statements of various countries, opening statements. I 10 would like to read some of what the Canadian 11 50/01.01 representative said. 12 cont. He reminded delegates that you cannot expect 13 some countries to have nuclear weapons without 14 expecting that other countries will attempt to acquire them and specifically said we should seek to reduce the 16 political or military value as ascribed to military 17 weapons in order to facilitate their elimination. 18 The recent emergence of new nuclear weapons 19 states proves this point that proliferation is actually 20 encouraged by our stance. How can the Lab -- well, I 21 won't go in to it because other people have said what the lab is going to do doubling this and tripling that. 23 51/02.01, The Lab wants to develop the ability to 04.01, 07.02 conduct full scale nuclear tests? Weren't we told that Page 51 DAILY CUPY DEPOSITIONS

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5	use of nuclear weapons world wide and that the emphasis	51/02.01 04.01, 07.02 cont.
6	of the US nuclear weapons program has shifted from	
7	developing and producing new weapons designs to	
8	dismantling obsolete weapons and maintaining a smaller	
9	weapons stockpile. This is just not true.	
10	What is not stated is that the development of	
11	smaller but more powerful weapons such as mini nukes is	
12	envisioned and each of those is more powerful than the	
13	bombs we dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki 50 years	
14	ago.	•
15	MR. BROWN: If you can wrap up in a minute or	
16	so, thanks.	
17	MS. OLIN: Okay. As we said, other countries	
18	are not going to stand idly by while we do this.	
19	I would like to propose to the Lab that they	
20	consider a fourth option, which is called reduced	52/08.02
21	operations leading to dismantling of the nuclear	32/08.02
22	weapons facility.	
23	I would also like to quote some other	
24	countries. This is what New Zealand, the New Zealand	
25	representative said at the NPT conference yesterday.	
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Permitting nuclear weapons programs to continue over
    long periods of time fosters a permissive environment
    for the proliferates. More leadership from the nuclear
    weapons states in reducing their nuclear arsenals in
    demonstrating compliance under the nuclear disarmament
    pillar of the NPT would strengthen their moral
    authority and put pressure on states like India, Israel
                                                              53/01.01
    and Pakistan to do likewise and in closing I just want
    to quote the ambassador from Algeria who said in French
    but I'll say it in English. My delegation rests firmly
10
    convinced that nuclear disarmament remains the only way
11
    to save humanity from annihilation. I have written
12
     comments that I am submitting as well.
13
14
              MR. BROWN: Fran Rachel and she will be
     followed by Jeff Gould.
15
              MS. RACHEL: This is my sign. I carried it to
16
     Washington -- many, many places -- in the Vietnam war.
17
     It's been through a couple of wars already. I want to
18
     speak into the mic.
19
              I want to put up this sign because, you know,
20
     it is kind of a magic sign, because people look at it
     and all kinds of people love it -- cops come to me and
22
     they smile. People in -- when I march in a line, when
     I march in a picket line, mothers poke their kids and
     say, "Look, a grandmother for peace," like grandmothers
                                                               Page 53
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were something amazing. They are not. They are all
    over the world. They are all over the world. And I
    speak here that the speakers here have been wonderful I
    have learned so much and everybody here I think has
    learned a lot. So I don't have to repeat or try to
    repeat what other people have said. So I'm gonna be
    short. I just want to say my father died of cancer.
    My brother died of cancer and it is not hereditary, the
    doctors said no, it isn't. My sister also died of
    cancer. Women I know -- I know a lot of women by
    now -- about eight out of every ten women has had
12
    breast cancer and younger and younger women are getting
    breast cancer and children are dying of cancer. What
    the hell are we waiting for? How far does it have to
15
    qo?
             This is insane. This whole discussion is
16
    insane. It is not only insane, it is foolish and
    idiotic. I mean, grow up, we have got to grow up.
    We're on the side of life. We want to live. We want
    our children to live. We want children all over the
    world to live. What are we talking about? How much,
    how much killing stuff can we make? How much possible
    killing stuff is it okay to use? None of it, none of
24
25
              And, you know, I understand people want their
                                                              Page 54
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jobs. Everybody I know wants a job. People want their jobs, but there are so many jobs. I live in California. We don't have schools. Our schools -schools are closing because they don't have money to build their schools to improve their -- we don't have money for hospitals. We don't have money for anything to improve life. All we seem to have money for is to put people in jail and to kill them. So it is idiotic 9 so let's stop it. 10 So I make a proposition that I want all of 11 you, you scientists and all of you working hard, keep your job, change the purpose of the Lab to find ways to deal with all the stupidity and idiocy we have already 54/07.01 had creating these death weapons. You don't want death 14 weapons for your family. I don't want death weapons 15 16 for my family so what are we doing? Stop it, just stop it. Okay. That is all I have to say. 17 MR. BROWN: Our next speaker is Jeff Gould and 18 he will be followed by Tom Van de Brooke. 19 MR GOULD: My name is Jeff Gould. I live in 20 21 Alameda. First I would like to thank the DOE for the opportunity to provide input on the proposed future 22 projects at Lawrence Livermore Lab which I believe 23 follow a path that is inappropriate for our civilization, the 50 mile radius environmental impact Page 55 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS

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area and the planet as a whole.
             Today is a day like no other in history as I
    and many others must stand and object to new weapons,
    prototyping, test preparations and design at LLNL. At
    an early stage in my life the idea of submitting others
    to the wrath of a nuclear weapon turned me against the
                                                              55/04.01
    so-called deterrents of a cold war. Can one honestly
    claim that nuclear weapons are a rational means of
    providing security from violence and that their use in
     the biosphere can be limited?
             The fact that we at the end of World War II as
     a nation were capable of such barbarism, such an
12
     instant final solution of our own sent the waves of
     proliferation to the shores of many nations. Today,
     ignoring recent strategic planning which gives
     legitimacy to the use of nuclear first strike leaves
     humanity again poised to become death or destroyer of
     worlds. Some may think the destroyer image must be our
     faith and we are here to shatter such shallow vision
19
     among individuals, tribes, and nations of the world.
21
     We are here as an expression of trust, honest
     communication and most importantly an understanding
     that we all continue to depend on each other. We are
24
     all connected.
              I would like to quote President Dwight
25
                                                               Page 56
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Eisenhower he said every gun that is made, every war
    ship launched, every rocket fired signifies in the
    final sense a theft from those who hunger and who are
    not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. This
    world in arms is not spending money alone. It is
    spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its
    scientists and the hopes of its children. This is not
    a way of life at all in any true sense. Under the
    clouds of war, it is humanity hanging on a cross of
10
    iron, close quote.
              Fairness and human life are not valued more
11
    than commerce and smart bombs, military prowess or
12
    man's delusional path toward Armageddon. Fundamental
13
     questions specific to the employment of nuclear and
14
     biological weapons technology in our civilization must
15
    be honestly and openly addressed if we are to have a
16
     chance of ensuring a healthy future for the 7th
17
     generation yet unborn. Neither self-heat nor
     self-congratulation shall give meaning to the horizon,
19
     with civility and shared humanity we must stand.
20
              In conclusion, with respect on sincerity, my
21
     message to those just doing their job drafting the
22
     Nuclear Posture Review and implementing its odious
     goals I quote the great American poet Alan. Insberg,
24
     "Go fuck yourself with your atom bomb."
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MR. BROWN: Tomi Van de Brooke and I think
    Dennis Thongs is next.
             Ms. VAN de BROOKE: Good afternoon, my name is
    Tomi Van de Brooke and I represent the California
    Alliance For Jobs. The alliance is a labor management
    coalition representing over 1700 construction and more
    than 50,000 union workers in Northern California.
             I am here today to support the proposed action
    and the adequacy and the thoroughness of the
    environmental impact statement. The proposed option
     will allow for the consolidation, modernization as well
    as decontaminating and decommissioning of the
     facilities at Lawrence Lab. The improvements to
                                                              56/04.01
    seismic safety, site security, mobility, they're all
     critical. In addition, the new facilities will enhance
     the long-term viability of the Lab and preserve the
     economic vitality it brings to our region and the
17
     security of our nation. For example, the construction
     of a new container security testing facility for
     evaluating terrorism threats will help to better secure
     our ports and to protect the integrity of international
     commerce. We are proud to host the Lab not only for
     the national security benefits but also for the skilled
     jobs and economic vitality it brings to the Bay Area.
     The region benefits from its 1.6 billion dollar budget
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1 infusion and from the over ten thousand jobs it provides at its facility. Similarly, the Bay Area with its vast human and technological assets and large skilled labor pool provides the Lab with both internationally recognized ingenuity and extensive well trained labor. The Lab is benefited from the skill and training of workers throughout this region. One example, The National Ignition Facility employed more than 400 skilled craft workers during the peak 56/04.01 cont. construction period. Lawrence Lab and its partners 10 contribute significantly to the economic vitality and 11 quality of life for the Bay Area and given its 12 commitment to ensure that systems are in place to 13 protect the public, workers and the environment, we endorse the proposals in the draft site-wide EIS and 15 support the long term viability of Lawrence Livermore 16 Lab. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. 17 MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay, Dennis will be 18 19 followed by Ray Kidder. MR. THOMAS: My name is Dennis Thomas and I am 20 affiliated with Planet Earth and all its life and I want to say I looked at the draft statement on the 22 internet and there is a lot of wonderful science or amazing science in terms of the high tech equipment; but, in terms of science credibility or scientific Page 59 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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25	you know wherever you build this stuff it is going to	
24	Thousands of times of radioactivity was released and	
23	the hares and the coyotes and it is still radioactive.	
22	reservoirs, the animals around there were radioactive,	
21	around Rocky Flats. Plutonium was released into the	
20	environment. Rocky Flats there is cancer clusters all	
19	thousands of times more radioactivity released into the	58/37.0
18	made up, because everywhere you see there has been	
17	your document, in terms of your numbers, they are all	
16	environmental disaster areas that shows the reality of	
15	in the past where we built nuclear weapons they are	
14	And how can we tell it is not viable? Because	l
13	worth something, to the just a piece of air.	
12	who paid for this document, we want something that is	
10	has none. It has to go back because us as tax payers	
9	document and the vast lapses in it. So this needs to be peer reviewed to have any credibility. Right now it	
8	other speakers, the vast number of holes in the	37/31.0.
7	peers have said about it, Marylia Kelley, and a few	57/31.03
6	lawyers up in Washington, we heard what some of the	
5	and today we have heard some peer review from the	
4	terms of a non-governmental independent organization	
3	reviewed. We need a peer review of this document in	
2	it have any credibility? Because it is not peer	
1	credibility, the document has none and why doesn't	

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be released. Look at Hanford they mentioned earlier. Millions of gallons of radioactive material. It was supposed to take ten thousand years for that to reach the Columbia River. It got there in 30. So your 57/31.03 estimates and numbers are off by factors of probably a cont. thousand, ten thousand. They need peer review. The other issue is in the documents of the Livermore Labs, one of its missions, is to stop proliferation. Guess what, building new plutonium pits 10 is proliferation. We have double speak in the document. It needs to be peer reviewed, double speak. 11 We want honesty as tax payers. We want to know what 12 59/01.01 this thing is really going do. We don't need false 14 reports and in proliferation China might start building weapons because they respond to this. So you have more 15 nuclear material out there, the terrorists can more 16 easily get a hold of it. So the whole idea of 17 18 proliferation must be in reviewed in that document. Finally, national security, that is the whole 19 20 umbrella which brings this all up. We all want national security. I don't want to be killed by a terrorist. I don't want to be invaded by a foreign 22 23 country. So that needs to be looked at in terms of: Is this going to prevent that or is it going to cause more problems than it solves because what we are doing Page 61 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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is we are poisoning ourselves, Hanford, Rocky Flats,
    wherever, we are poisoning ourselves, we are poisoning
    land to save ourselves, so this is a contradiction.
    What are we saving? We are killing ourselves, we are
    poisoning ourselves to save ourselves, does this make
    sense? So there is the contradiction in the whole
    policy, the whole policy of what these weapons do needs
    to be looked at. Hopefully, a lawsuit will be brought
    to challenge the scientific credibility of the whole
10
    document, thank you.
              MR. BROWN: Ray Kidder, Ray will be followed
11
12
    by Alan Sinclair.
              MR. KIDDER: My name is ray Kidder. I am a
13
    long-term resident of Pleasanton, actually, although my
14
     first two years were in Livermore. I have lived in the
     Pleasanton area and the Livermore area since 1956. I
     also participated, this is almost unbelievable, and I
17
     am not that old, I participated in the Manhattan
     District Project in 1943, '43.
              What I am particularly interested in is a
20
     fairly narrow topic and I beg indulgence from people
     who aren't quite as interested in this particularly
     narrow topic as I am, but I will make it quick.
              In 1995 I was asked by the
24
     Department of Energy to participate in an external
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review of a report which the DOE had prepared and was
    in the process of preparing and the report dealt with
    the National Ignition Facility, the NIF, and the issue
    of non-proliferation and I have the copy of this old
    report here. There were a number of conclusions
    reached in this report which I emphasize: We were
    simply external reviewers. It is a DOE official
     report, not ours.
             And one of the things I would like to read to
10
     you from this report, it is very short, just a sentence
    or two: It says, however, efforts to achieve ICF
11
     capsule ignition initial confinement fusion, ignition,
     that is the goal of the international, not just the
13
     Livermore Laboratory NIF program, the capsule ignition
14
     in turn at the NIF will not make use of any fissile
15
     material. Okay? Straight out.
              While ideas for experiments at NIF using
17
     miniscule masses of fissile material could be
18
     conceived, such experiments could not be performed at
19
     the NIF without a physical upgrade to NIF which is
     described in a limited way in this EIS; but, the
21
                                                             60/01.01.
     important statement is: Without, that is to say, it
22
                                                               26.01
     could not be performed at the NIF without a physical
     upgrade to NIF and further National Environmental
     Policy Act NEPA process. And there is currently no
                                                               Page 63
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intention on the part of the department to pursue these
    experiments. Something's changed, hasn't it?
             So, the question is, what do?
             Well, what I am proposing to do, and I haven't
                                                              60/01.01.
    made any firm decisions yet, because I need to talk to
                                                                26.01
    some of my colleagues about it; but, I am proposing
                                                                cont.
    that this review which I participated in in 1995 is in
    need today of an update to look at the changes that
    have been made in the proposals as to what the NIF was
10
    going to do.
              MR. BROWN: You have a minute left.
11
              MR. KIDDER: A minute left. So I will leave
12
     you with that and I intend within the next, I think the
     period for a written input is something like four
     weeks; is that correct?
15
              MR. GRIM: Until May 27th.
16
              MR. BROWN: May 27th.
17
              MR. KIDDER: I will send a formal proposal to
18
     the Department of Energy requesting that this update
19
                                                              60/01.01,
     that I've just described of this report not only be
                                                                26.01
     done but be made a part of the current EIS document.
                                                                cont.
     Thank you very much.
22
              MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay, Alan Sinclair.
23
     Alan will be followed by Armin Wright.
24
               MR. SINCLAIR: I am here because I am
25
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appalled. It is unbelievable to me that people can -the same people can imagine there is any good in these plans. I haven't read the plans yet. They are probably really good plans. They are probably really drawn out. I am sure the plans for Treblinka were really well drawn out. I am sure they were a benefit to the community that built them, but there are things that are wrong. These things shouldn't happen. The US already has thousands of nuclear 9 weapons, enough to wipe us all out. When the USSR was 10 a threat, the excuse was that it was a deterrent. Mutually assured destruction, mad. Well, it is still 12 mad. There is no excuse now, that is the difference. 13 You can't make the world safer by developing nuclear 14 weapons, they add to the risks. There are obvious risks and hidden risks, the obvious risks you already 61/04.01 16 know. The hidden ones are an ever more toxic 17 environment and permanent damage to our children. 18 There is no excuse for this. 19 Radiation toxicity levels in Livermore homes 20 have been rising for decades and now the Department of 21 Energy wants to increase the nuclear activity. Not 22 62/23.01 only that there are plans to base weapons in space hurtling around the earth, our mother, all the time. 24 Space is free of weapons now but later this year the Page 65

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1	administration will begin launching armed satellites.	
2	We must stop this. There is still time to stop it.	
3	The preservation of space act, HR 3657 prohibits	
4	putting weapons in space. Push your representatives to	
5	pass the bill. Preservation of space act provides for	63/32.03
6	international treaties to ban space weapons. We are	
7	working to get 20 countries to sign the treaties. It	
8	is not too late but we have to act now.	
9	Turn your swords into plow shares. Work to	
10	solve the world problems not to increase them. Convert	(4/07.01
11	the Lab to civilian research and thank you for the	64/07.01
12	opportunity to speak.	
13	MR. BROWN: Armin Wright to be followed by	
14	Stella Goodpasture.	
15	MR. WRIGHT: I would like to share a	
16	definition from Blackiston's Pocket Medical Dictionary.	
17	Insanity, I will leave out the more clinical parts, but	
18	item B is: A mental disorder of such severity that the	
19	person cannot distinguish right from wrong and B is	
20	dangerous to himself and others. I think what we're	
21	discussing here is a program that's been that flows	
22	from the brilliant analysis of an appointed President	
23	not informed by any reading except for the Bible,	
24	probably the classic comics version and also he has	
25	produced the brilliant analysis that is leading to the	
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destruction of cities halfway around the globe which we
     saw on the TV as we walked in and out of the room
     today.
              I submit that this definition also applies to
     the functionaries that we see here whose career goals
     override the moral compass and their common sense.
     They are bright people. They have 20 years, probably,
     of development of a career and it's frightening to
     consider a leap to a new career to changing what they
10
     have built but I think it is time that that should be
11
     done.
12
              Another definition of insanity that I have
     heard refers to the ability of a person to hold firmly
13
     to two completely contradictory concepts. Attacking a
14
      country because it sought WMD's based on lies, by the
15
      way, and simultaneously proposing ramping up our own
17
     production of WMD's is insane.
18
              Another item, the NNSA, AEC, the Energy
      Department are chronic liars regarding the impact of
19
      nuclear programs on public health and the environment,
21
      a number of lies which are documented in a book by
      Robert Dell Tradichi (Phon), At Work In The Fields Of
22
      The Bomb. Only fools would believe NNSA today knowing
23
      that their 60 years history of lying about all aspects
                                                             65/02.01
     of our nuclear program. The term nuclear stockpile
                                                               Page 67
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Stewardship is itself a lie and a cover for R&D of new
                                                             65/02.01
    weapons of mass destruction. That's been going on and
                                                               cont.
    we know that. I am reminded of the Peanuts cartoon
    where Lucy keeps snatching the football away and these
    people expect us to continue running and trying to kick
     that football.
              Regarding the Chamber of Commerce, the jobs
     agency and the building trades unions, I am sure the
     same groups in Germany could evade that argument for
    building out Dachau and the ovens. Economic arguments
     are insane in the context of weapons of mass
12
     destruction. Thank you.
13
              MR. BROWN: Stella Goodpasture and the
14
     Reverend Don McKinnon will follow.
15
              MS. GOODPASTURE: I am Stella Goodpasture and
     for myself I will say that as a teacher of many years I
     chose to concentrate on the nuclear arms race in the
     early '80's. When I learned about what was being
     plotted in secret for use in our nuclear arsenals, I am
19
     telling you it was very dreadful because I thought
     about these children sitting in front of me and I
     thought: They don't know. I have to go and work to
     stop this. And so we did. And in trying, you know, in
     1982, the freeze movement went to Washington DC, I am
     sure some of you were there. And at that particular
                                                               Page 68
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time we had a very good activist who was -- wanted to
    connect us with the embassies. At that time we went to
    the Israel embassy also, but they didn't want us all,
    they wanted two. So I happened to be one of the ones
    that went to the fourth floor and no one else around
    and to talk about these 200 nuclear weapons. There was
    no denial. I guess you all know that yesterday
    Mordecai Vanunu was released from prison after 18
    years, 11-and-a-half of those in solitary confinement
    because he told the truth to his own people of what was
    happening. Now I am wondering how many of our people
11
12
    in this country know the truth about what is happening?
13
             Well, I also speak as a Dominican Sister of
14
    Mission San Jose and we made a corporate stance, that
15
    means everyone in the congregation considers quite
    carefully what this means and then we are supposed to
     act according to it. We have made a corporate stance
17
     and I will read it. As Dominican Sisters of Mission
     San Jose we are committed a stance of non-violence and
19
20
     peace. We hold a vision which reverences and affirms
     the dignity of each person and seeks to bring the
22
     gospel to bear with depth and compassion on the
23.
     critical issues of our times. There is no more
     critical issues today affecting the peace and welfare
     of the whole human family than that of the impending
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attack on Iraq by the United States and it's already
    been called to attention that that was based on lies
    and there is no weapon of mass destruction.
             I will also go on to say that not only with
    words but with deeds. A year ago in September, last
    September Dominicans were fasting in New York on water
    for a month and there were responses from Dominicans in
    about 34 nations, praying with them and certainly in
    alignment with their thinking that there has got to be
    a better way. I mean, we are beyond this, we are
    beyond this war, and our major Superior just had a
    conversation and with her a couple of nights ago she
    reported she was speaking to a major military officer
    and he in conversation said: Well, we have got to be
    beyond war. She asked him what he thought were the war
    in Iraq. He said, we have got to be beyond war.
             So there are not only religious people
    thinking this way but many.
19
             I will just mention, oh, and I didn't bring
    the picture up of our three sisters who are in federal
    prison today, Carol Gilbert 54, Jackie Hudson 67, Ann
22
    Montgomery, RCSC 75 and Ardith Platt 66.
23
             Now these sisters are in federal prison
    because they tried to obey the President who called for
    the destruction of weapons of mass destruction, so they
                                                              Page 70
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did do this in Colorado and they had their inspection suits on and they risked 20 years in prison to do this. Now you can be sure they prayed and thought about this for a full year. They are still in prison and I would just like to read a little bit from a letter, there are pictures here, but I always take it to demonstrations, this is the one in Victorville. Thanks be to God there are so many folks like 8 you who are able and willing to face reality and to work for change before the whole system collapses. We 10 must not be taken in by W's new plan called ownership society. This is based heavily on individual savings . 12 How many of the poor have any savings? Meanwhile 13 Congress has provided over six billion for research, 14 expansion and upgrades in our country's nuclear 15 16 capabilities. The administration succeeded in pushing through the repeal of the law banning the development 17 66/02.01 of a smaller more usable low yield warhead. Congress provided funding for study of a new bunker buster 19 warhead and so on and so forth. But I just want to say: Yes, of this, in the 21 year, the same year that the US votes in the union were 22 67/01.01 23 against bringing the CTBT into force, yes 173; no, one the US. Two, compliance with the NPT, Nuclear 24 Non-proliferation Treaty called for a total elimination Page 71

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of nuclear weapons, yes 164; no, two. Abstentions, 14.
         Three, compliance with the 2000 NPT program
                                                         67/01.01
which includes missile defenses, weaponization of space
                                                           cont.
and reduction of non-strategic weapons, yes 128, no 6
US plus, abstinences 41. We all know -- it goes on
like this --
         MR. BROWN: If you can summarize.
         MS. GOODPASTURE: I want to call attention
that there is another organization I would like to
bring the reality of their existence here it's The
International Conference on Terrorism in a Globalized
World and there was a mention of terrorism today. One
statement perhaps two I will select. Encouraged by the
US doctrine of preemptive strikes, Israel has bombed
Syria on the pretext of self-defense inflicting further
violence. This is State terrorism. We condemn State
 terrorism in all forms and so on. The urgency of the
threat to life calls us to be creative. And I will end
 with this: Concerted and organized response to
 rediscover peace. We challenge the churches, religious
 bodies and our partners to join us in the furthering of
 ecumenical, interfaith and multi-religious coalition of
 people's movements and other groups. The people's
 forum for a global peace for life. A space for
 cultural and spiritual resistance for hearing the
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stories of those pressed down by militarized
    globalization. And for articulating people's visions
    and common actions for a just peace in the face of US
    unilateralism and the quest for global domination.
             MR. BROWN: Thank you. Reverend Don McKinnon.
             SPEAKER: Don is not here. I will submit his
    statements unless someone wishes to read it.
             MR. BROWN: That will be fine. We will be
    glad to take that. Is it Carmen Hartono? And Carmen
10
    will be followed by Paul Rea.
             MS. HARTONO: Good afternoon. I am here for
11
    my aunt who is a physics professor at Einstein
    University in El Salvador. I am also here for my
13
    husband who is a Viet Nam vet. I am also here for a
14
    friend who once was a mathematician at NASA.
15
              My friend thought she was developing a formula
16
     for a rocket to go to Mars. A year later, she found
17
     that she had developed develop the first ballistic
18
    missile. She felt betrayed by her country and she
19
     decided to leave NASA and she became a religious
21
     sister.
              My husband also felt betrayed when he was in
22
     Viet Nam because that is where he learned that the US
23
     had allowed Israeli jets to attack a US ship, a navel
     ship right off of the Egyptian coast and the purpose,
                                                              Page 73
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we think, is because at that time, Israel developed
    nuclear weapons and this ship would have found that
    out.
             My aunt in El Salvador, she believes in
    democracy and supports the FLMN which is a socialist
    party in El Salvador. After Spain elected a socialist
    candidate the US sent notice to El Salvador that they
    must reelect the Bush supported candidate. With
    memories of 70,000 people that were killed in
    El Salvador, the last time El Salvador disagreed with
    US foreign policy, the Salvadoran people decided to
     elect the Bush supported candidate and El Salvador
     remains in the coalition of the willing in Iraq.
14
              Scientists in Germany were used for Nazi
     atrocities. With total respect I ask government
15
     employees to think how they are being used to support
     an imperial power that is oppressing the world. Thank
18
     you.
19
              MR. BROWN: Paul will be followed by Steve
20
     Gallagher.
              MR. REA: Well, I would like to offer the
21
22
     possibility of a little comic relief. I have been
     moved to tears several times, but let me kind of
     flashback 2000 years ago, the Chinese sage Confucius
     pointed out that the beginnings of solutions to any
                                                               Page 74
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problem lie with purifying the language.
              So I'd like to look at the layers of lies that
     we deal with and that have crept into much of our
    discourse this afternoon. So let's start with Orwell.
    Orwell, of course, gave us the concept of New speak.
6
    And you remember in 1984 we had everything nicely
     reversed that so war was called by the government peace
     and then during the Vietnam war we had saturation
    bombing by B52's and that was air activity, Walter
10
    Cronkite told us, just flying around active in the wild
11
    blue yonder there and so forth. Then a little more
     recently we have more air pollution called the clear
    skies initiative. Still more recently we have programs
14
    that degrade education called no child left behind.
15
    You are getting the idea here. It is sort of like do a
16
    180 on what you hear and maybe you will get at the
17
    truth.
18
             Now, of course then we have nuke speak, a
19
    specialized language that reflects the same principles
    of new speak and so we have the most deadly offensive
21
    weapons in the history of humanity called the peace
22
    maker missiles, isn't that sweet. Then we have
    airborne leaks are plumes, oh golly, just like a bird
23
     flying over head dropped a feather, only that might be
    purple iodine 131.
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Okay, and then we have leaks? No, we don't
    have leaks from nuclear facilities, we have unplanned
    emissions and accidents -- they never happen or once in
    a million years; but they are not accidents, of course,
    the press releases tell us that we have incidents or
    events and then, of course, testing nuclear bombs as
    someone just mentioned is nicely papered over with
    stockpile Stewardship and I love that phrase
    particularly and I find it, frankly, obscene, because
    Stewardship, if we were to open the Bible to the old
    testament, is the injunction that God gave to Adam and
    Eve to care for this planet and all of a sudden this
12
    religious term has been turned into the proliferation
    of a new generation of nuclear weapons all under the
     cover of religiosity. I could go on for quite a bit on
    the religiosity of nuclear weapons starting with the
17
    Trinity test, right? Uh-huh, yes. Man playing God.
18
              Then with a little more humor we come to the
     sexier versions of this and of course, Helen Caldicott
    has done a wonderful job with giving us member missile
21
    envy, but then, of course, Dr. Strangelove, pardon the
     pun, laid this out for us long before with premier kiss
    off, General Buck Turgedson, remember? Merkin Muffly
     check your dictionary on those words and so forth --
     and of course with all the phallic symbols in there,
                                                               Page 76
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1 the cigars, the missiles and then we had Slim Pickings
    riding down the H-bombs with his hat and so forth with
    the bomb as a huge phallus.
             So we have this sexualization of nuclear
    weapons as well, so they are not only religious, but
    they are sexy as well.
              Okay. On a little more somber note, I would
     like to give a quote that may move me to tears again.
     When Opie, Jay Robert Oppenheimer, the guy that brought
    us nuclear weapons, the genius from Berkeley that went
10
     to Los Alamos, looked through the deep dark glass and
     saw the first atom bomb go off, Opie pulled back,
12
     crumbled down behind the sandbags and so forth and
13
     muttered, quoting the Sandscript which he had studied,
     I have become death, destroyer of millions. That is
15
     the founder of the nuclear movement right there when he
     realized what happened. Afterwards, numerous other
17
     people in a Manhattan project wrote to Truman pleading,
     88 of the Manhattan scientists wrote pleading with
     Truman saying, you know, if you have to show this
20
     weapon, blow it off in Tokyo harbor to show the
21
     Japanese, they will see the power of this and they will
     surrender, but of course governments and politicians
     got a hold of this, intoxicated by the God-like power
     of the bomb and you know the rest of the story.
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MR. BROWN: Sorry, you are at your five minute
    limit, if you can wrap up.
             MR. RAE: Thank you. And then later on many
    of these same physicists, the geniuses that put their
    skills to work said: We physicists have known sin, and
    I invite people to ponder knowing sin, thank you.
             MR. BROWN: Steve Gallagher and Carl Anderson
    will follow.
             MR. GALLAGHER: Hello, my name is Steve
    Gallagher from Santa Rosa. I am a -- I have been an
    advocate for people that have been sexually abused for
    the last ten years by those in religious and
    educational authority and I don't really feel like I
    can add much. I mean everybody has said quite a lot of
    wonderful stuff. One thing on the issue of jobs, I am
    a carpenter and there is no excuse for placing profit
17
    and money and economic gain ahead of spiritual and
    moral values and I am appalled by that. I mean, they
    are carving up Mars now, do you know what I mean? They
    are carving up Mars. All of our problems today can be
    traced to greed. They can all be traced to greed. You
    know, I was gonna -- I was going to -- in theory I was
    supposed to take a business class, a beginning business
    class and one of the first founding principal in the
    business, in business is this notion of rational self
                                                              Page 78
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interest. What a lie. It's greed. It's greed.
    Rational self interest is greed. It's condoned greed.
    It is like, you know, leeches sucking on cows that,
    like, take them to the brink of death but don't kill
    them so they can keep sucking them. That is what our
     government is doing to us. That is what our
    multinational corporations are doing to us. It is
    disgusting. Everything. I don't care if you look at
     the Bible. I don't care if you look at the words of
     Jesus, I don't care if you look at the Hindus, the
10
    Buddhist, you look at animistic religions of indigenous
     peoples, there is no excuse for what this country is
12
     doing. We have become the red coats of the world. If
13
     you look at -- if you look at -- look at our
14
     Declaration of Independence. Everything -- they gave a
     list of all the things that they were opposing the
16
     British government about and we are now doing every one
17
     of those to the rest of the world and ourselves and one
18
     of the quotes was: When a prince, by his -- this is a
19
     rough quote: A prince, when a prince by his every
20
     action brands himself a tyrant he is no longer worthy
21
     to be the ruler of a free people and that is what we
     have degraded to. That is what we have degraded to.
     And, you know, I think one telling thing that Jesus
24
     said, he said if you have wronged your brother, you go
                                                              Page 79
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to him with open arms and you admit what you have done
    and you ask how you can make that right, and we don't
    do that. We don't do that. Our government doesn't do
    that. I am appalled -- everywhere that I go I see
    flags on cars, I see proud to be an American. Proud of
    what? You know? That is true, we dropped those bombs
    on Japan. We didn't need to do that. We had
    annihilated their Air Force. We had annihilated their
    Navy. We had bombed their cities back into the stone
    age and it was about showing Russia what we had, you
    know. I know people with relatives, I know people that
11
    are related to the people from Hiroshima Nagasaki and
     it is appalling.
13
              MR. BROWN: You've got one minute left.
14
              MR. GALLAGHER: I was shocked. I just
15
    couldn't believe it when Bush, you know, when Bush
     started breaking all these laws about the test ban
     treaty and everything else and, you know, he's insane,
18
    he's insane, this is all about money, this is all about
19
     greed, this is all about power and he is evil and all
     the men that are behind him are evil and Cheney is
     evil. They are demonic. They are insane and this is
22
     just deplorable. Thank you.
23
              MR. BROWN: The next speaker is Carl Anderson.
24
     We have a number of people left to speak and, again,
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1 let me remind you, this is your opportunity to comment on the content of the environmental impact statement. DOE is making a record of this. They are obliged to respond to your comments as they relate to the EIS, so Carl is up next and Ron Hoffman will follow. MR. ANDERSON: Carl Anderson, Oakland, California. I will be modifying slightly my prepared statement. On the Bio Safety Level Three Facility. Under international law, offensive uses of biological warfare are completely prohibited. However, existing 10 international law has been criticized by many including the current US administration who have pointed out that 12 a rigorous on demand transparent inspection regime is 13 necessary to have confidence that laboratories like the BSL-3 are not to be used in any way that might facilitate offensive use of biological warfare. There is an urgent problem with co-locating any advanced bio 68/35.01 17 safety facility at the Livermore site as currently 18 proposed. As stated on Page S1 quote: The primary purpose of continuing operation of LLNL is to provide 20 support for the National Nuclear Security 21 Administration's NNSA's nuclear weapons stockpile 22 Stewardship missions, end quote, that is weapons of mass destruction. Further more LLNL is deeply involved in quote offensive strike systems, comma nuclear, end Page 81 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS

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1	quote. That is from page S2. And ever since 1945	68/35.0 cont.
2	offensive nuclear strike systems have been	
3	fundamentally conceived as a means of escalation of	
4	non-WMD war to nuclear war. These fundamental elements	
5	of LLNL's primary mission cannot be sustained without a	
6	rigorous program of security and confidentiality, that	
7	is, opaqueness. It is unlikely, in my opinion, that	
8	LLNL will conduct research in offensive uses of	
9	biological warfare, however, given the Laboratory's	
10	record in offensive uses of weapons of mass destruction	
11	other than biological and given the security	
12	requirements of a facility whose primary purpose is	
13	weapons of mass destruction I don't see how any	
14	objective observing can have full confidence in any	
15	inspection regime for anything like a BSL-3 facility if	
16	it is located at a site with the necessary opaqueness	
17	of LLNL. People, opaqueness and transparency are	
18	antonyms, antonyms. So a BSL-3 facility at Livermore	
19	will not be understood as certainly out of the	
20	offensive WMD business. This lack of confidence will	
21	significantly undermine biological warfare. The	
22	environmental consequences of biological war caused in	
23	significant part by location of BSL-3 facility at the	
24	Livermore site must therefore be part of a realistic	
25	site-wide environment impact statement.	
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Plutonium AVLIS, page S4 has a typographical error of course. Weapons grade plutonium is not in short supply. Some years back the National Academy of Sciences did a whole study on what to do with the surplus of PU 239. Its decay is so slow as to be truly negligible from a supply standpoint. I see no 6 reasonable reason for production of weapons grade plutonium. Furthermore, as demonstrated at Rocky Flats, plutonium vapors are notoriously toxic and difficult to cleanup. 10 MR. BROWN: One minute left. 11 MR. GALLAGHER: Perhaps there are hopes that 12 69/27.01 with plutonium of even higher isotopic purity than 13 currently stockpiled nuclear weapons might be designed 14 to give more hope for victory through nuclear 15 escalation. Those hopes are utterly vain. As Ronald 16 Reagan, of all people once said, quote: A nuclear war 17 can never be one and must never be fought end quote, 18 and McGeorge Bundy and others have pointed out perhaps he didn't mean what he said but that fact does not 20 change the truth of what Reagan said. 21 Given these facts, I see no reason whatsoever 22 for the acceptability of plutonium AVLIS. In scoping of the site-wide environmental impact statement AVLIS 24 was not originally mentioned. Someone in DOE must have Page 83

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thought that such an idea could be hidden from view.
                                                              69/27.01
    Perhaps they realized at some level that an idea as
                                                               cont.
    fundamentally stupid as plutonium AVLIS would not
    withstand public scrutiny.
             MR. BROWN: Thanks.
             MR. HOFFMAN: My name is Ron Hoffman,
    H-o-f-f-m-a-n. Thanks for the opportunity to
    participate in the show this afternoon. I will touch
    on just a couple points. I think a lot has been pretty
     eloquently and movingly covered by a lot of my comrades
11
              Just harken to the AVLIS thing. The prized
12
     plutonium -- I mean, I suppose if you all think that
13
     that is perfectly safe or that the increased use of
     tritium, which the Lab doesn't really have a sterling
     reputation on containing is cool, then I suppose it
     would be somewhat sanguine, if you were going to do it
17
     in your rec room, as long as you lived on IO or some
     place sufficiently far away, but what's going to be the
     end product of that? I mean, why? I mean, if we were
     to get lots of plutonium we could make pretty
     sophisticated bombs out of a little over two, three
     kilos. I think probably the answer is smarter, cuter,
     special purpose weapons and the sexier, cuter weapons
     there are, the more likely they are to be used because
                                                               Page 84
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1 this will say this is for some little specific purpose
    it isn't really going to trigger a whole big response
    thing.
              Well, I would suggest under the doctrine of if
    you build it, they will come, you know, if we build
     these more sophisticated sexier, cuter weapons, they
     are gonna be used and the pressure to use them is going
     to be a lot more both within the scientific and
     engineering community and certainly politically.
              I want to address the jobs thing just a little
10
    bit without making any moral statement about it, but if
11
     you look at the numbers, as far as jobs created by the
12
     weapons industry in particular, the nuclear weapons
13
     industry, this is an enormously capital intensive
14
     enterprise. You get much more bang for your buck
15
     putting it into things that help produce goods and
16
     services. And I am sure a lot of the people who work
     at the Lab who are enormously talented and smart, and I
18
     really admire their work, I really got off on a lot of
19
     that high tech stuff, you know, I think it's great fun,
20
     I love those toys, even if they are maybe a bit over
     priced, okay, so --
22
              But, you know, if the effort goes into making
23
     the metaphorical better mouse trap, not that I have
24
      anything against rodents per se, because I keep them in
                                                               Page 85
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their place, you get more jobs, that kind of activity
    produces more jobs.
             I was going to say, I don't have any grand
    kids yet, I am waiting for my son to do something about
    that; but, I have a couple grand nieces and grand
    nephews who live in this area and out of the area and I
    really wonder what's going to happen to them and their
     progeny.
             MR. BROWN: One minute remaining.
             MR HOFFMAN: Because what I see happening, and
10
    what we are using our best and brightest people doing
11
    is destroying ourselves. Human beings as a species are
     very clever but we always aren't very wise and one gets
13
     caught up in a particular employment track -- a lot of
     those skills would be put to much better use. I thank
15
     you for your time.
16
              MR. BROWN: Thank you. We have to change tape
17
     in the court reporter's stuff. We are going to take a
     quick break. Norma Harrison and Margaret Bowman will
     be next. We are going to take a quick break for the
20
     court reporter.
21
22
              (Short recess).
              MR. BROWN: Norma Harrison.
23
              MS. HARRISON: Thanks. I am not gonna say
24
     much about the Lab, per se, just my -- I am here to
                                                               Page 86
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oppose the continued behavior of the rulership to create murderous weapons that will poison the universe 70/04.01 for longer than the universe is old regardless of the lies told about how they are gonna make it safe. The idea is we have murderers here in this country who murder us and themselves and we send murderers abroad and we call them poor young men who don't have a job and we don't call them murderers and they are murderers and they are murdering people and we want to have responsibility where it belongs for these 10 terrible murders and tortures and torments that are 11 caused the people by these terrible practices. 12 So, what I want to talk a little bit about is 13 this is a micro operation, this is one of the many, 14 many things that results from terrible imperialist 15 governments. I will use short term language, but anyway, and I work with a macro organization, I work 17 with The Peace and Freedom party so most of you know 18 now that I have told everybody about this and the idea 19 is we want to save the world for all of us to give us a wonderful life. I don't believe in greed. I think 21 greed is something the church tells us about, you are 22 greedy and you are not greedy. Wanting a fulsome life is not greedy. Marx explained it he said it you get there first in this structure and you grab it first, if Page 87

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you get there first and grab it first and control it
    first then you will make immense profit off of it and
    that is what the nature of this system is this
    individualistic grabatious kind of arrangement instead
    of mutualistic.
             It is very hard to do socialism, especially in
    the face of the media that is owned by the owners who
    do all this telling us about the failures of socialism.
    Well, like other things that we need to reclaim that
    are ours we want to reclaim our language, our language
    have struggled together to give us all lovely lives.
    We all want to do that. We are not permitted to. Our
    taxes are not given to the creation of, you know,
     somebody spoke of it to give us health care, to give us
    housing, to give us the pleasures of life and when they
     reduce taxes for the poor, as my paper that you might
     have gotten tells you, the taxes don't go to pay for
17
     our parks and our public services and our social
     services and so the poor are taxed again, you know,
19
     disproportionately and they are not even looking at
20
     huge wealth and how that gets taxed.
              And so I am encouraging you to vote peace and
22
     freedom, to support socialism to struggle for socialism
     how ever you do it in the fall if you vote for our
24
     candidates and we are not only running a Presidential
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1 candidate we are running State senator and US senator,
    that keeps us on the ballot. If we raise two percent
    of the vote we stay on the ballot and the discussion is
    able to continue, the socialistic discussion. We do
    not expect to win justice at the ballot box. That is
    one of our platform clauses. We expect to continue to
    struggle on the streets and build grass roots struggle
    and enable us all to talk about what we want to do in
    order for us all to give us all these lovely lives we
    are all talking about. We deserve to life as well as
    the rich and the rich live with security, they live
11
12
    with comfort, they live with full access to the
    benefits and enjoyment of life. We are looking for the
13
    benefits and enjoyment of life for all of us in care of
    earth and the universe now, which we have begun to
15
16
    attack.
17
              MR. BROWN: One minute left.
              MS. HARRISON: Thank you. If you will realize
18
     that California will send a democratic elector to vote
19
     for Kerry, right, without question. So your third
20
     party vote is not -- will be with impunity. You don't
21
     have to worry and the friends tell you, well, you know,
     the answer to people when you vote for a third party
     and they say oh you caused the loss of the election,
24
     you say no the democrats caused it, the Republicans
                                                              Page 89
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caused it, the fact that they don't have good policy is
    why we chose third party because we care so
    desperately, thank you.
             MR. BROWN: Thank you. Okay. Margaret Bowman
    who will be followed by Jane Maxwell.
             MS. BOWMAN: I wish to speak in support of the
    curatorship option, particularly that area in which I
    support arms control and non-proliferation. I
    represent the ecology group of Saint John's Episcopal
    Church in Oakland and am a founding member of the
    Regional Episcopal Environmental Commission in San
                                                              71/02.01,
    Francisco. We object to the national policy that
                                                                08.01
    supports the development of nuclear weaponry, the
13
    boomerang effect brings them around and back to haunt
     us. We hope you will consider this reflection a vision
15
     of what earth can be. Let me present the really big
     picture for the Department of Energy.
17
              If the earth were only a few feet in diameter
18
     floating a few feet above a field somewhere, people
19
     would come from everywhere to marvel at it. People
     would walk around it, marveling at its big pools of
     water, its little pools and the water flowing between
22
     the pools. People would marvel at the bumps on it and
23
     the holes in it and they would marvel at the very thin
     layer of gas surrounding it and the water suspended in
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the gas. The people would marvel at the creatures walking around the surface of the ball and at the creatures in the water. The people would declare it as sacred because it was the only one and they would protect it so that it would not be hurt. The ball would be the greatest wonder known and people would come to pray to it, to be healed, to gain knowledge, to know beauty and to wonder how it could be. People would love it and defend it with their lives because 10 they would somehow know that their lives, their own roundedness could be nothing without it. If the earth were only a few feet in diameter. 12 13 Author unknown. 14 We ask you, the Department of Energy, to 15 eliminate the escalation of nuclear weapon development at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. For starters at this 16 71/02.01, time, this request is accompanied by a prayer that our 17 08.01 best and our brightest scientific minds will be able to 18 cont. work for human and environmental betterment in the 19 20 future. Shut the nukes down. Thank you. 21 MR. BROWN: Jane Maxwell and Dirk Neyhart will 22 follow. 23. MS. MAXWELL: Like most of us here, I am overwhelmed by the absurdity of the situation in which 24 we find ourselves in which we as a nation have enough Page 91 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS

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weapons of mass destruction to destroy the world many
    times over and yet, even though we are now indisputably
    the world's sole super power the government seems to
    want us not to be merely tens but hundred of thousands
    of times more powerful than other nations.
              It is no wonder that non-Americans are fearful
     and resentful of our power, not of our freedoms, not of
     our wealth, but of our gargantuan powers of
    destruction. Of the five options in the comparison of
     five strategies prepared for Tri-Valley Cares I support
                                                              72/02.01
     the curatorship option. It is the most same of the
12
     proposed options with which to confront an insane
13
     reality.
14
              MR. BROWN: Dirk Neyhart. Dr. Henry Clark.
15
     And Dr. Clark will be followed by Hal Carlstad.
16
              Dr. CLARK: Greetings. My name is Dr. Henry
     Clark. I am the executive director of the West County
     Toxics Coalition and Environment Justice in Richmond,
     California, a long-time anti-war peace activist. I am
     here to oppose the plan to increase plutonium and
                                                              73/04.01
     tritium use at the Lawrence Livermore Lab and I oppose
     the development of nuclear weapons of mass destruction
     at the Lawrence Livermore Lab.
              As far as jobs is concerned. I am for jobs,
24
     but I am not for jobs at any cost. I am not for jobs
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at destroying the planet. If that's the case, if we
    were for jobs at any costs, then why not support the
    drug dealers in my community. They provide more jobs
    than the government than anyone else so it is not a
    matter of jobs at any cost. That is foolishness. How
    hypocritical it is to be waging war in Iraq, about
    weapons of mass destruction and here we are producing
    weapons of mass destruction and have a mass destruction
    program here and we are sending young men and women
    over there to be killed. This is nonsense, it's
    hypocritical and it should come to an end period.
11
             We should be moving toward reducing and
12
                                                           74/02.01
13
    eliminating weapons of mass destruction and work
14
     towards disarmament and peace. We should have long
     been beating our swords into plowshares and spears into
15
16
     pruning hooks and study war no more. Let's globalize
17
     justice and not war and racism.
18
              MR. BROWN: Hal Carlstad. I believe Ted Miles
19
     is next.
              MR. CARLSTAD: Yeah. I am Hal Carlstad. I am
20
     part of the Unitarian Fellowship in Berkeley and a
     former middle school teacher and I had the opportunity
23
     to have the daughter of E.O. Lawrence in the first year
     I taught and I have noticed that she has wanted to get
     her name withdrawn from the name of the Lab. She is so
                                                              Page 93
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ashamed to have her name associated with a agency that
    is out for mass destruction that could result in the
    elimination of life as we know it. This is beyond
    ludicrous. This is crazy greed. I am ashamed of my
    government. I am ashamed of the agency that has lent
    themselves to destruction. They could do a lot of
    things out there to save the world in medical or clean
    energy or materials for housing. We don't need
                                                               75/07.01
    research on making bombs. We need research for peace
    and justice for all.
11
             Now Mordecai Vanunu, I shook hands with him
    last Wednesday at 11:15 a.m. when he got out of prison.
12
    Totally resolute with his arms up in the air convinced
    that the government should not be in the business of
    war and nuclear weapons. He was resolute. He had
    mentioned the lies, the secrecy that went on in making
    the bombs and the conspiracy between the Israeli
    government and our government in making the bombs.
    Totally lied completely. This has got to end. This
    madness, it's almost like a nightmare that you -- you
21
    wake up, you say this can't really be true. I have to
     think of my grandchildren coming into a world where
     they are going to have more, and more and more bombs.
     It's unbelievable.
24
25
              Now, Mordecai Venunu got out of prison but he
                                                               Page 94
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served his full term and now he's restricted to talk to
    the media. They want to keep the secrecy of all the
    stuff that is going on in those labs.
             I would wonder if they would even allow him,
    when he gets off of so-called probation or parole,
    whether our government would even allow him to come
    here and speak to an agency like this. I have a hunch
     our government would say no, we have got to keep this
    all secret and quiet. I wonder if your agency would
     invite him over here. He has wanted to come to
    Berkeley and he is going to stay at my house and I am
11
     going to -- the next time we have one of these things,
12
     I am going to have him here. All right. Thank you.
13
     This is a real man.
              MR. BROWN: Thank you.
15
              MR. BROWN: Mr. Miles. I have got Beverly
16
     King next.
17
              MR. MILES: Good afternoon or maybe it is
18
     evening, I am not too sure which. I am Bill Miles, I
19
     have been a resident of Livermore for 38 years. A
20
     month ago I travelled with about ten other Tri-Valley
     Cares members back to Washington, D.C. for about three
     days of talking to our Congressmen and their aides
     about nuclear issues. Today, now, however, I would
     like for us to focus our attention on DOE's projected
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activities and how they would affect our thinking --
    how we see ourselves and others. As an analogy,
    picture ten men in a circle, ten men who represent all
    men everywhere. Each one has a different perspective
    of life. Each one knows he's right. Let's give one
    man, any man a rifle and wait. His whole countenance
    rises. He becomes even more confident that he's right.
    For himself and others, he decides it is time to get
    people organized according to his own particular
    plan -- obviously, the best way to do it. Alexander
    the Great, Genghis Khan, Napoleon, Hitler, millions of
    men with rifles have set out to improve the world
    according to their plan. Those with a rifle embolden
    to the cause -- their particular cause. The cause of
    capitalism and democracy may not fit everyone
    throughout the world. The English and we have been
17
    struggling with democracy for 800 years. Women didn't
    get to vote until 1920. Only half of eligible
    Americans vote. Millions of Americans live without
    adequate health care or education. Rather than being
    out to save the world with our armies, perhaps we need
    to save ourselves. The power of a rifle may not be the
    most appropriate tool. Roman armies were always
    marching, but Rome fell from within. Our annual
    military expenditure is as much for the rest of the
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world combined. The mightier our military becomes the more confidence we have in being right and going it alone. The rights of others are increasingly ignored and increasingly they fight back, whether they be terrorists or allies who disagree. In 1970 we promised nonnuclear nations that in return for their not developing nuclear arms, we would not increase the power of ours. We have been increasing the power of 9 ours. We are a proud nation where being powerful is 10 equivalent to being right. However, once a man has a rifle he doesn't give it up easily. My plea to you is 12 13 that we not increase the power of our rife or our righteousness. Let's set an example for non-nuclear 76/04.01, nations by scaling down our own weapons systems. Let's 15 26.04 not do research to design new pits for nuclear weapons. Let's not produce tritium targets for the NIF and thus 17 new weapons systems. We need civilian science 77/07.01 programs. Let's not do the diagnostics for renewed 19 underground nuclear testing. Does might make right? 20 21 Others may just be as right as we are. We are not perfect either. Please, no new designs for nuclear 78/02.01 23 weapons. Thank you. 24 MR. BROWN: Beverly King to be followed by Marilyn Bardet or Bardet. Page 97 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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```
MS. KING: I am Beverly King, a native of
    San Francisco. I've lived in this valley since 1966.
    My children and most of my grandchildren have been
    raised in this valley. My concern is not only for
    their health and welfare, but also for everyone else
    effected by what we do here. Because of my concern, I
    am volunteer with CARES. I am no scientist, no
    engineer, nor a lawyer; but, because of the gravity of
    what is proposed at the Lab, I'm learning.
10
             As a native I have always had an amateur
    interest in earthquakes. My family was in
    San Francisco in 1906. I was in San Francisco in 1957,
    a 5.7 or so quake and know the noise and jolts of being
    on solid rocky land. I was here for the earthquakes of
    1980 and 1989 and know the sickening sway of alluvial
16
    soil.
17
              Imagine placing a bowl of ice cream on the
    table and a bowl of jello. The ice cream represents
    solid ground, the jello alluvial soil. Then shake the
    table. The ice cream moves with the table. The jello
21
    slithers and quivers unpredictably. This valley is
    riddled with small fault lines, many of which are
    uncharted. The land beneath us is a mishmash of
    alluvial or Franciscan soil, confusing even to
    geologists. That's jello.
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The earthquake on the Greenville fault on January 24th, 1980, was 5.9. Damage to the Lab was 10-and-a-half million dollars and six people there were injured. 5 Among the damages were broken gas and water lines and the displacement of mobile structures from their foundations. The Greenville fault lays 15 kilometers from the Lab. The Las Positas fault lays one kilometer from the Lab and according to SWEIS, its 10 hazards are poorly understood. The Calaveras runs along the foot of the hills to the west and farther to 11 the west on the other side of the hills is the Hayward 12 79/14.01 13 fault. On October 21st, 1868 a 7.0 earthquake killed 14 30 people, destroyed much property, including the Mission San Jose and there were very few people in the 15 East Bay and in this valley at that time. Both these 16 17 fault lines have predictions of major quakes in the 18 future. I won't even go into the infamous San Andreas. The fact is we live on alluvial soil in an earthquake 19 20 prone area and that includes the Lab. 21 A month or two ago there was a very small 22 swarm of tiny earthquakes. They did no damage. They 23 are a reminder that we live in an active earthquake 24 area. MR. BROWN: One minute left. 25 Page 99

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MS. KING: Now, the Lab is not noted for
    airing its problems in public. According to
    Dr. Currium of Santa Cruz, many by buildings are at
    risk including those where genetic modification of bio
    agents is conducted. I shudder considering these
    implications. I am going to rush this. Plutonium is
    being vaporized and I don't understand this, but I do
                                                            80/25.01
    know that you don't touch a hot stove. Radioactive
    materials used at the Lab are hazardous under the best
    of circumstances which do not exist at the Lab. Along
    with an earthquake they propose a catastrophe beyond
    imagining. Now, I am prepared to live under the
    natural hazard of earthquakes, I am not willing to
    increase the danger of earthquakes with the potential
    release of radioactive materials and bio agents.
    People would die unnecessarily and this beautiful
    valley could be unusable for generations. Not only is
17
    creating these dangers at the Lab wrong and immoral,
18
    but the dangers are multiplied by being in an
     earthquake area. My government owes its people better
    than this. You must reduce the amount of plutonium on
     site, not increase it. You must stop the development
                                                             81/04.01
    of new and modified nuclear weapons and work toward
     total nuclear disarmament. You must stop genetic
    modification and spraying of select bio warfare agents.
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For the welfare of those living in the valley, those
    potentially at risk in the area and the safety and
                                                              81/04.01
    welfare of the world, we must stop this madness. Thank
                                                               cont.
             MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Marilyn, are you
    here? Okay. And Frank Chambers will follow Marilyn.
              MS. BARDET: My name is Marilyn Bardet and I
     am from Benicia. I have been for a very long time
     following the nuclear policy of the United States. I
     worked at the Institute for Defense and Disarmament
10
     studies in Cambridge volunteering for two years in the
11
     1980's. I have actively in my own town worked on
12
     environmental cleanups for eight years including one
13
     that is a military site cleanup. I started the
14
15
     restoration advisory board there for cleaning up the
     Bieneusi arsenal and it cost Ford motor subsidiary
     close to 13 million dollars to cleanup a less than 240
17
     acres to build 400 houses so you can imagine the costs
     of true cleanup when you are talking about protecting
19
     people's safety. I have followed that cleanup since
     1997.
21
22
              I live in a 50 mile radius and in fact 38
     miles from Livermore, so I represent all the people in
     my town who couldn't be here today to talk about this
     lab and its destiny. I also believe that San Francisco
                                                              Page 101
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that has adopted the precautionary principle ought to
    be respected and for its protection. I believe we all
    now live in a sacrifice zone that were talked about
    back in the '60's and '50's when our government's MAD
    policy would have allowed for ten million deaths in the
    United States in order for us to quote protect
    ourselves in the case of a strike by the Soviet Union.
    I would like to endorse and critique the analysis of
    Tri-Valley Cares whom I greatly and deeply respect
    especially Marylia Kelley and her devotion over the
    decades and also the work of the young people from the
11
    University of Washington. I think it is fabulous you
     came down to speak and I endorse and would incorporate
13
     your comments into my own.
              I would like to just say historically I am
15
     also greatly interested in America's energy policy. I
     am now affiliated the Post Carbon Institute which is
17
     becoming an international clearing house for people
     interested in what we are going to face when we begin
     to be part of a post carbon future when oil depletion
     is the name of the game and right now in Washington,
     D.C. there is a conference going on between highest
     level government officials from Saudi Arabia and the
     United States and I am sure part of that discussion
     will have to do with Aramco's estimates of its global
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reserves and the Gauware reserve in Saudi Arabia. I
    believe DOE is poised here to talk not only about
    defense policy that supports 725 bases over seas, which
    is backed up by our lab, essentially, because we always
    threaten the nuclear threat as our ultimate weapon. We
    are here talking about defense policy, therefore, and
    this EIS would be incomplete if it didn't plot beyond
                                                             82/31.02.
    ten years what this policy leads to when you are
                                                               02.01
    talking about developing future battlefield nuclear
     weapons and bunker busters of that sort.
10
              Right now the debate is heating up about the
11
    quality of the estimates for global oil and natural gas
12
     reserves. You are going to be using more energy at
13
     this facility. Will you require the energy of another
     nuclear power plant. I know Dick Cheney's policy and
15
     Spencer Abraham's report which I have read on the DOE
16
     site calls for 94 coal plants across 36 states, nuclear
17
     power plants built all over the country and one of the
     things that I have been most focused on is the
19
     development of LNG facilities up and down the coast. I
20
     recently helped defeat the Bechtel/Shell project in
     Vallejo and I want you to be aware that for Livermore,
     you will have to be very concerned about energy in the
     future. We are talking about within this decade a huge
     change in shift and I believe what we are witnessing in
                                                              Page 102
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this expansion at Livermore Lab is a kind of plan B
    desperate act to support policies that we in our right
    minds would never support in the future as we face post
    carbon world.
             MR. BROWN: A little less than a minute left.
             MS. BARDET: I would like to point to two
    books I would like to incorporate into my comments.
    One written by a friend of mine Robbie Nichols who
    worked with Roger Mulender when they developed the
    Start I Start II talks called, Who Will Stop The Bomb,
    a primer on nuclear proliferation written in 1985 and
    truthfully this is a book that -- question of what will
    happen when Pakistan gets the bomb. Well, the US
    military supported Pakistan CIA, Pakistan military. We
    know there was some connection with Dr. Cohn's ability
    to get those pieces and bits to make his bombs.
             Another book that I want to incorporate into
17
     the record is Carol Gallagher's book written in 1993,
     American Ground Zero, The Secret Nuclear War which
     tells us about how the government lies to us. I can't
     really accept any EIS that does not incorporate the
     kinds of ways in which the American public was deceived
22
                                                               83/02.01
     during the nuclear test site program in Nevada and all
     of the things, the complicity of the government, not
     only that the great sins of omission by our government
                                                              Page 104
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and not being honest with it people. These are the kinds of things that are deeply political obviously but you cannot pretend that what you are doing here and the expansion of this Lab is not deeply political. There 83/02.01 is no such thing as Stewardship of nuclear weapons when cont. you are talking about bringing more plutonium to this site, creating greater hazards to the entire Bay Area and it should be of great note in that this is not analyzed in the EIS and that your interests in only discussing the ramifications for five to ten years is 84/31.02 10 greatly amiss. In context --12 MR. BROWN: That should be it. 13 MS. BARDET: Yes, in context of the future 14 that we are heading for on oil depleted future, thank 15 16 you. MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. 17 Frank, you are next. Again, in consideration 18 of the folks who remain to speak, if we can try and 19 restrict our comments to five minutes or less. Cynthia 20 Johnson will follow. 21 MR. CHAMBERS: I will we relatively brief 22 since I spent a great time preparing for, delivering statements and working at the August 2002 meeting and 24 in particular, let me just identify myself right off, I Page 105 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS 1-800-729-1804

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am a 26 year-and-a-half employee of
    Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory working there
    today. One of the things, I will give you one quote
     from the presentation last August a year and half ago.
     Stockpile Stewardship is the new Y2K hoax. A real but
     relatively small problem blown up to attempt to justify
     the business as usual atmosphere at the LLNL.
              Now, I have put a number of remarks in at that
     time. I thought that things would be covered and I
     would say please read my remarks from that meeting, but
10
     I don't know where they went. And in particular, I
     have to admit I did not read all 2103 pages of the
     document. I started to this morning to look for a very
     specific question which I raised and, in fact, I am out
     of order, because I have to go home now and I am going
     out with my wife, we have a nurse coming to take care
     of our handicapped son tonight, so I will be leaving,
17
     so thank you for taking me out of order.
18
              And I am also -- a much more mundane question
19
     here. Specifically, I asked at the meeting in 2002 and
20
     then followed up with a letter, in which I made the
21
     following statements: It is my belief that there is a
     significant increase in the incidence of serious birth
                                                              85/23.02
     defects among the offspring of the employees of the
     Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. Furthermore,
                                                              Page 106
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the LLNL management is aware of this problem and steadfastly refuses to study the issue. I submitted those comments in a letter. I made verbal comments. I now get your 2103 page report. Comments also indicated -- this is on page S8, the summary. That the LLNL SPEIS should evaluate the increased levels of melanoma and birth defects in Livermore, California. I specifically stated in the employees of Livermore the employee -- children of employees of Livermore, what happened here, and I won't 10 quote from the rest of the document, it appears in 11 several places, the question was taken as the children 85/23.02 in Livermore, not the children of Lab employees. The cont. 13 question was not addressed. I will say another study found that birth 15 defect rates in Livermore are similar to the overall 16 rates in the State of California. I went to your 17 references. You have referenced the California 18 Department of Health Services, birth defects around 19 Livermore 1983, 1989. I have a cursory familiarization 20 with this study. My son was born in 1986. He is severely handicapped. He cannot be here tonight 22 because among other things he can't talk; but, I asked: 23 Was he included in this study? No, because his defects were not obvious at the time of his birth. Moreover, Page 107 DAILY COPY DEPOSITIONS

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this study was done specific to the -- 94550 based upon
    ZIP codes, it was done to the 94550 ZIP code, not to
    either children of laboratory employees, who would be
    the most exposed of any group or to people who are in
    close proximity of the laboratory -- we live about a
    half mile from the laboratory at that time.
             So what I am really here to do is to chide
     you: What about my question? I received a phone call
     some time last week, somebody very excited. They have
10
     to answer this time.
              What about last time? Are you going to deal
11
                                                               85/23.02
     with this question? So that is really all I have to
                                                                 cont.
     say, I also do have to say, though, my son has become
     very seriously ill in the last year. Things have
     gotten considerably worse. I would ask you to pray for
     him. If you believe in that, I don't know that I do
     anymore. I would also say that I have made a real
17
     effort to try to deal responsibly with this problem and
     not go to a public forum, not go to sound bites. This
     is a collection of papers, letters, documents of the
     first two years of my trying to get this dealt with
     responsibly by the laboratory and if I am angry and
     bitter, it started ten years ago, it goes on today and
     I challenge you in this document to, indeed, and I
     quote from one of you guys, all comments will be
                                                              Page 108
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85/23.02
    responded to in the final LLNL SW/SPEIS, I challenge
                                                               cont.
    you to respond to this one. Thank you.
             MR. BROWN: Cynthia Johnson.
             MS. JOHNSON: I am a very simple minded person
    but I still just simply want to associate my voice with
    all of those here today who spoke for life, like the
     father who is concerned about his son. I mean, I think
     we all know in the deepest part of our hearts and souls
     that Livermore, Livermore is a death camp. It really,
     really is. We will not -- we cannot go on living as we
10
    are very long if even this expansion of the Lab goes
11
     on. I definitely want to associate my voice with the
12
     Tri-Valley Cares and the Western States Legal
13
     Foundation. I am very, very grateful for those
     organizations who do the hard work. I was with the
15
     people in '82 and '83, the 500, the 1,000 who were
16
     arrested here because it had always been a dream that
17
     we have to stop, we have to stop Livermore. I mean, we
18
     know that it is a death camp. I think people know it
19
     in our -- in this, I never wanted to use the word
20
     imperialism because I thought that was a word that
     divided people, but now, now we know that this is a
22
     country, an empire, and I am a citizen of this empire,
23
     so I am just asking the people at the National Nuclear
24
     Security Administration, and even as we look at those
                                                              Page 109
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words, we do not put our faith, there is no security in
    nuclear whether it is a nuclear power plant or a
    nuclear weapons lab that is going to be making more
    weapons of mass destruction and I don't think it's
    actually greed that is at the bottom. When I was in
    Israel now to greet Mordecai Venunu who was in solitary
    confinement for 12 years I stood next to a Israeli man
    who held a sign in Hebrew and English and it said:
    Stop the fear. They are telling citizens in our
    society that we somehow need these weapons. No, we
                                                             86/01.03
    need to abolish these weapons, then there is a chance
    that this beautiful earth can go on.
12
              I don't want to be negative and I don't doubt
13
     anybody's sincerity or any individual. We are just one
     six/billionth of this planet and we all just have to
     look inside our hearts and know that we can go in a
16
     different direction but we do need to go in a different
     direction. I lived in Washington for 14 years. I was
18
     co-director of an organization called Women's Strike
19
     For Peace and they are an organization that started in
     1960 when mothers who found out that the Strontium-90
     in their milk would affect their children. President
22
     Kennedy and his science advisor said it was those women
     rising up that was responsible for the partial test
     ban. Yeah. So we did something great in our lives.
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We started the partial test ban. The nuclear weapons explosions in the air were causing tremendous cancers. Then we got the partial test ban but now we have moved back again, we are going in the wrong direction. So all I am asking of course we can't have an expansion of the Livermore weapons lab, we have to 87/04.01 have abolition. I support the plans of Tri-Valley Cares which really follows these things, but we have to turn around. We have to go in a different direction and we can't, we have to remember that the world court, 10 which is part of the United Nations ruled, I was in the Hague in 1995, listening to the countries of the world 12 all speak out against these weapons of mass destruction and then the court actually ruled in July of, that was 88/01.01 14 '95 -- '96 that nuclear weapons are illegal. So I don't even know why we are talking about these things. 16 I mean, it is very, very regressive. If someone like 17 Mordecai Venunu can be in jail for 18 years talking 18 about the secrecy -- here is the other thing about 19 nuclear weapons. 20 MR. BROWN: One minute left. 21 Ms. JOHNSON: One minute left. Nuclear 22 weapons make democracy impossible. That is what Mordecai was talking about. We can't have a 24 democracy. There was someone else who referred to even Page 111

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using correct language. We can't have a democracy
    because we know as the previous speaker said, those
    weapons are what threatens the whole planet and that is
    no future for anyone. So I think what I am just asking
    is that everyone look in their hearts, we all have a
    family we care about and we have to care about the
    future and the planet earth and we know that this will
    not happen and one final thing, I want to say yes to
    life, love and laughter and no to war. At all of these
    hearings, Father Bill came out and this is Father Bill
    who would be with us if he could holding up his, his
    belief in life and it is really quite, it is really
    quite simple, if someone as simple as myself can
    understand that we do not have a future unless we
    change this and go in a different direction.
16
             MR. BROWN: Thank you. Dean Coons and Valerie
    George is next.
17
18
             MR. COONS: My name is Dean Coons. And I
    don't have a written statement but I will make it
19
    short. I came because -- well, I'll identify myself a
    little more. I live in Lafayette. I worked for 15
     years in Pleasanton before I retired. Next month I
    celebrate my 50-year membership in the American
     Chemical Society. I am a chemist and I know many of
     the scientific community that works at the Lab through
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American Chemical Society Association.
2
             I thought that I probably could bring one
    perspective to this meeting that could not be brought
    by any other person in the room. I was wrong. A
    couple of people who have spoken before have had
     similar experiences and I agree with them entirely.
              In 1948 I worked as a lab technician for the
    Atomic Energy Commission at one of the national labs on
9
    the university campus where I was going to school.
     That was five years after the -- or only three years
10
     after the dropping of the Hiroshima bomb. The people I
     worked with were the people who refined the uranium
12
     that went into the Hiroshima bomb. It was done on our
13
     campus. It was then purified further and activated, so
14
     to speak, at Oak Ridge; but, the original uranium that
     went into the bomb was refined and what at what was
     essentially a metallurgical lab that I worked at.
17
18
              I have been an advocate of atomic energy from
19
     the day I worked for them. I still think atomic energy
     is useful and needs to be developed and needs to be
21
     used, so I want to relate to you that perhaps there is
22
     a bit of a knee jerk reaction in a non-scientific
     community to the dangers of atomic energy and I was
     exposed to radiation -- that was back in the days when
24
     the Department of Energy didn't even exist. It was the
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Atomic Energy Commission, and believe me, the decisions
    about atomic energy, I think, were better handled when
    the scientific community was making the decisions
    rather than the politicians.
             I was exposed to radiation, accidentally; but,
    you know, that all happened before I was 21 and by the
    time I was 40 I had sired six children. They were all
    perfect. No deformities. I have no fear of properly
    handled atomic -- or nuclear and rare substances --
10
             MR. BROWN: One minute left.
11
             MR. COONS: All right. However, I think you
    will find almost all of us who worked in those early
    days with what was essentially nuclear research, my
    project was to find help in finding a shielding
    material for the atomic reactor that went into a
    nuclear submarine. It could not be utilized in the
17
    submarine until they found the proper shielding
    material. It was eventually found and the development
    became a reality. My team was not the one whose
    project was chosen, however; Oak Ridge won out in that
21
    battle.
22
             I think you will find all of us who worked in
23
    this in the early days are very, very, very antinuclear
    weapon people. It is a miscarriage of the use of
    nuclear science, it is definitely not the way to go.
                                                             Page 114
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It should never be used. I respect the Lab. As a
    taxpayer I will very much support an investment of my
    tax money into the activities of the Livermore Lab as
    long as they are not connected with any kind of nuclear
    weapon.
             MR. BROWN: Okay, thank you. Valerie George.
    Is Valerie George here? Okay.
             We are actually within about 20 minutes of the
    next meeting starting and we are going to have to take
9
10
    a break until that meeting starts. We still have a
    number of people signed up to speak for this session
11
    and I guess, you know, what I would like to try and do,
    I know people have been here a long time, I don't know
13
    if we can work out any accommodation, but maybe we can
15
     ask -- let me just --
              (Discussion off the record)
16
              MR. BROWN: If I can ask those people who
17
     signed up to speak, we are going to take a break here,
18
    but those who are still here who have signed up to
19
     speak, if you can come up front, let me see if we can
     work something out to try -- dinner is a good idea but
21
     I want to find out what time constraints people have.
     So the proposal is that those who signed up to speak in
     the afternoon session and haven't spoken yet will have
     precedence for the evening session. So you all would
                                                              Page 115
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go first; but, there may be some people who can't wait
    until that time and so if you are really under some
    time constraints, why don't you come up and we'll see
    what we can work out. Anyway. Sorry. We have to
    adjourn this session and we will be starting again, I
    guess, around 6:00 o'clock.
             MR. GRIM: When we restart I will speed up my
    presentation as best I can. Okay?
             MR. BROWN: So again, if you have any
    questions about the order and so on, come on up and we
    will adjourn this meeting, then. Thanks very much for
12
     your attendance.
              (Whereupon the afternoon proceedings were
13
     concluded at 5:40 p.m.)
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
                                       SS.
     COUNTY OF ALAMEDA
10
                    I hereby certify that the public hearing
     was taken at the time and place therein named; that the
11
     comments of the said speakers was reported by me, a
     duly Certified Shorthand Reporter and disinterested
     person, and was thereafter transcribed into typewriting
14
     under my direction.
15
16
17
                             WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
18
                             hereunto subscribed my
19
                             hand this 14th day of
                             May, 2004n
20
21
                                         UZA, CSR No. 3893
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